INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 237. BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 24 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Sep	Razmak@ ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,038
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,038
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,127
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,241
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8127
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8141

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£53	£ 98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	21 Sept.	30 Sept.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@ 10 „
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 Oct.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov	18 ov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

eamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	30 „	6 Nov.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
Date about			
26th Sept.	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
28th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
12th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
7th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
24th Sept	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh vis Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
26th „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
28th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
10th Oct	Khandala ..	East and South Africa
17th „	Ellore ..	Mombasa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays Thurs/Fridays and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gul mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

After 8th September Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Thurs Friday sailing when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING

The
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

SILVER JUBILEE NUMBER
OF
THE INDIAN REVIEW.

Contains Double the usual matter, over Hundred Portraits, Illustrations and Numerous Autograph Messages.

CONTENTS.

MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

From Lord Hardinge, Lord Haldane, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Lord Olivier, H. E. Viscount Goschen, Lord Willingdon, H. E. Sir Harcourt Butler, H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Sinha, Lord Riddell, Lord Clwyd, Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman, Hon. Sir Monerieff Smith, Sir Alexander White, H. H. the Aga Khan, Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali, Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr. W. L. Courtney, Mr. J. L. Garvin, Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Sir Sidney Lee, Mahatma Gandhi, Rt. Hon. Sastri, Sir Harnam Singh, and others.

SPECIAL ARTICLES BY

Sir Rajendranath Mukerjee, Sir Valentine Chirol, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mian Sir Mahomed Shafi, J. C. Molony, I.C.S., Dr. Shams-ul-Ulema, J. Modi, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Brainerd Spooner, Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, The Anagarika Dharmapala, Mr. C. F. Andrews, The Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. Pickthall, Sir K. G. Gupta, Prof. Vaswani and others.

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Besides facsimiles of autograph messages from distinguished personages, there are over a hundred portraits and illustrations.

PRICE RE. ONE.

But this Number will be given free to New subscribers of the Review who remit Rs. 5 (five), before 30th November, 1928. Subscriptions can commence from any month. No. V.P.P.'s will be sent. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless Rupees Five, a year's subscription, is paid in advance. When remitting please mention the name of the paper containing this advertisement.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T., MADRAS.

-Daring Prophesy-

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas in Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR,)

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Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
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Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21072.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy.,
The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY qualified COMPOUNDERS for Bikaner State Service on Rs. 18/- p.m. to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31128

WANTED—A PENSIONER GOVERNMENT EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT or INSPECTOR for the appointment of Excise Superintendent in the Jhabua State. A knowledge of Hindi is essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to G. C. DHADDA, Dewan Darbar Jhabua, C. I.

A 31127

WANTED—QUALIFIED FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary, Rs. 100-5-135. Free Quarters or Rs. 10/ p.m. as house rent. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal Medical Officer, Bikaner State, Bikaner.

A 31124

WANTED—3 TIME KEEPERS, 2 GENERAL CLERKS 6 CLERKS for railway as well paid candidates for Railway duties and Station Master training. Apply with 2 annas stamp to MANAGER S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.

A ... R1181

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles.—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

A. R30817

LOANS.

5000/— Cash Loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September Apply particulars and result July 1928. Agents on pay wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE. LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1182

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AT NASIK—A piece of LAND (13 acres 14 gunthas in measurement) is to be sold. The land being situated just to the side of Bombay Agra Road is suitable for building bungalows sanitarium, and such other buildings. One wishing to buy should apply to or see personally the undersigned owner. K. H. PATWARDHAN, Kadilkar's House, Panchwati, Nasik.

N R1152

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

PURSUANT to Sub-Section 7 of Section 19 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to the 1st July, 1926, notice is hereby given that the list of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as voters of Wards has been published in every Municipal Office as required by Sub-Section 6 of the aforesaid Section.

Copies of the list may be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 21|- per complete copy, or Rs. 3|- per copy of an individual ward list, at the Office of the Electoral Department, Municipal Offices, Fort.

(1) Any person whose name has been omitted and who claims to have his|her name inserted in the said list, or who (his|her own name being entered in the list) objects to any other person as not being entitled to have his|her name retained therein, or who desires to declare his|her choice of the ward in which he|she wishes to vote, or to apply that his|her name be entered in the list as a representative of an undivided family, association or body of individuals, should send in his|her claim, objection or application as the case may be,

and

(2) Any firm or Company, other than a Joint-stock Company, desiring to have the name of its partner authorized to vote at the election (a person other than a partner of the firm or Company concerned cannot be so authorized) inserted in the Roll, or to alter the name of the representative appearing in the list, should apply to the Election Officer at the address above stated on or before the 1st November, 1928. Communication received after 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on this date will not be accepted.

Every objector should specify the grounds on which he|she denies the right of any person to be entered in the Roll, the evidence which he|she intends to lead, the address of the person objected to, and his|her number in the ward list.

All claims for enrolment should be supported by the production of rent bills from April, 1928.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th September, 1928.

31112

WANTED.

1. POST ROAD ENGINEER.
2. Salary upto Rs. 500.

Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Urgently required to apply with photographs and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st of October, 1928, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sawai Maharaj Dev. of Alwar.

31106

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

UDAIPUR STATE COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR.

Head office: BHILWARA.

THE GENERAL MANAGER, invites tenders for the supply of belting, Lubricating oils, Machine spare parts etc, for the five State Ginning and Pressing Factories.

The prescribed form of tender with specification and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the General Manager's Office, Bhilwara, on a payment of Rs. 2|-, per form. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

Tenders will be received at the General Managers's Office, from the 5th October to the 10th October, 1928.

H. E. G. HOGGAN,
General Manager,
Cotton Factories,
Bhilwara. (Mewar.)

31129

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" from candidates who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1928, and must have completed a school education up to the standard which is three standards short of Matriculation. There will be qualifying examination conducted in English and Medical Test of Fitness at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of three terms per year commencing on January, 15th, 1929 and will last for three years. Fees will amount to Rs. 50|-, per each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those who obtained a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mate's Certificate.

Applications will be received up to the 15th October 1928 and the qualifying examination will be held about 1st December, 1928.

The prospectus giving full information together with application forms may be had from the Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin", Mazagaon Pier, Bombay, 10, on payment of Re. 1|- which should be sent in postage stamps.

31126

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1450 of 1928.

Messrs. ALIMAHOMED FAZALBHAI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Charcoal Merchants and Commission Agents at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LALMAN SHIV RATAN, a Hindu, residing at Igatpuri, Igatpuri Station, G. I. P. Railway, outside the jurisdiction of this Honourable Court ..... Defendant.

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 1,068-1-6 with interest as mentioned in the plaint and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1928, at 11 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ap. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of July, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR,
for Ag. Prothonotary

E. J. DAVAR,

The 20th day of July, 1928

E. J. DAVAR.

Messrs. J. HAVERY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

31122

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2148 of 1926.

MANGALDAS VIRJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PREMJI DEVJI and others ..... Defendants.

and

PREMJI DEVJI and others ..... Plaintiffs to the Counter-claim.

vs.

MANGALDAS VIRJI and others ..... Defendants to the Counter-claim.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of March, 1928, the following immoveable property at Ghatkoper will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay, Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

No.	Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	139	118	1	Nil		0	4	484	0	4	0
2	359	178	1 (out of)	„	3	0	4-1|2	1660	0	11	0
3	166	117	1 (out of)	„		0	7-1|2		1	8	0
4	358	178	1	„				117	0	0	0
5	372	178	Nil	1	2	0	2	245	0	1	0
6	360	178	2	Nil	Nil	0	2-3|4	333	0	4	0
7	357	178	Nil	1		0	2	242	0	1	0
8	361	178	3			0	0	747	0	11	0
9	349	178	4			0	2-1|2	372	0	4	0
10		„	„	2		0	1|4		0	0	0
		„	„	Nil	3			328			

which said pieces now form one property which is bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the West partly by the property of Amarchand Madhavji and partly by the property of Parbhudas on or towards the North partly by the property of Parbhudas and partly by the property of Bai Javerbai on or towards the East partly by the property of Javerbai and partly by the property of Rustomji Jamshedji Irani and on or towards the South by public passage.

SECONDLY:—All those pieces or parcels of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Bombay, Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
356	178	9 & 10	Nil		0	4-1|2	544-1|2	0	8	0

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being in the village Ghatkoper in Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and bearing the following survey numbers and description.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Hissa No.	Area Acre.	Gunthas.	Total Square Yards.	Assessment. Rs.	As.	Ps.
	180	8	Nil		0	7-1|4		0	14	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO., Attorneys for the defendants Nos. 1(a) to 1(m) abovenamed at No. 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31053

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 533 of 1928.

NAPOO NENSEY & CO., a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KORSEY LAKHOO & CO., a firm and another ..... Defendants.

To,

VELLA PALAN,
a Partner in the firm of
Korsey Lakhoo & Co., a firm,
the 1st Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 2,500-0-0 for Principal together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd day of February, 1928, till judgment costs of this suit and further interest on judgment due by the Defendants in respect of one promissory note, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 2,500-0-0 and interest, as aforesaid and costs.

Dated this 20th February, 1928.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

31125

URGENT AND IMPORTANT NOTICE

WHEREAS it has just come to the knowledge of one of our clients that certain persons who were entrusted by him with shares of several companies according to the particulars noted below, have wrongfully and in breach of faith purported to deal with the said shares in a manner which our client contends, renders their conduct open to criminal prosecution AND WHEREAS our client intends to adopt such criminal and civil proceedings in the matter as he may be advised NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our client to all to whom it may concern, that any person or persons holding the said shares or any portion thereof should immediately notify the same to us at our Office No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with full particulars, within three days from the date hereof, failing which any claim which may be outstanding in respect of the said shares shall be deemed to be abandoned and waived and our client will proceed further on the aforesaid footing.

PARTICULARS OF SHARES.

100 Shares of Fort Gloster Jute Co. Ltd., bearing Nos. 6503|42, 13344|53, 8067|76, 8077|86, 13923|32, 7977|81, 7982|83, 8009|11, 8959|68.

100 Shares of Fort William Jute Co., Ltd. bearing Nos. 9701|25, 11626|50, 2651|75, 10601|25.

A lot of 50 shares of the Caledonian Jute Co., Ltd.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1928.

PANDIA AND CO.,
Solicitors, Bombay.

31118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act, a Meeting of the Shareholders of the above named Company, will be held at the office of the 'Liquidators' at 115, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the Meeting.

(1) A Statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the Liquidation.

(2) To authorise the Liquidators to dispose of by public auction or otherwise as they may think fit all the remaining claims of the Company including claims under decrees or under suits now pending or otherwise.

Dated this 22nd day of Sept., 1928.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.

31121.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET AND 2ND KHETWADI LANE (PARSIWADA STREET).

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, The Provident Investment Co. Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Haji Joosab Haji Sulleman and others and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd December, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 15th October next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land (of which Jiwanji Hormusji was or is the Fazandar) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the western side of Rangaree Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street, admeasuring about 116 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 1951, Cadastral Survey No. 1055 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 15 Street No. 78 (78—80) and bounded on the East by Rangaree Moholla or Syed Abdul Rehman Street, on the West by the sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Abba Jacob and on the South by the house of Hajee Abdul Rehman Issak.

On TUESDAY, the 16th October next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.—

LOT NO. 2.—Firstly all that piece of land situate at 2nd Khetwadi Road or 2nd Parsiwada Street, admeasuring about 198 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 1968, 1969, 1972, New No. 9098, Old Survey No. 683, 685, 2/688, New Survey No. 2/5403, Cadastral Survey No. 759 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality along with the leasehold premises secondly, described under D Ward No. 1749 (1), Street Nos. 2, 7, 7 H, 9—9 H and bounded on the North by the property secondly described, on the South by the property of Shree Shiva's Temple, on the East by Khetwadi 2nd Road, and on the West by the property of Ballaji Bapooji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at New Town in Khetwadi 2nd Road, admeasuring about 124 5/9 sq. yards bearing Collector's New No. 16032, Old No. 23, New Survey No. 1/5403, 1/5404, Cadastral Survey No. 759 of Girgaum Division and bounded on the East by Khetwadi 2nd Lane, on the West by the property of Ballaji Bapooji, on the North by Khetwadi Back Road and on the South by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Comedy King Who Stands Apart—

SYD CHAPLIN

In the most Hilarious Uproarious Comedy Classic ever made:—

THE BETTER OLE

Immortalizing the Historic Role of:—

OLD BILL

Nicknamed "The Walrus"—The Creation of Captain Bruce Bairns-father's Brain.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES.

A Dancing Revue Co.

New and Stunning Costumes. Dances EXTRAORDINARY.

Simultaneously at Two Theatres

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

The Golden Story of the Immortal Angel of Peace, Nurse Cavell.

DAWN

featuring

SYBIL THORNDIKE

as

NURSE CAVELL

The only Photoplay ever made, which has convinced the civilized world of the futility of war.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.

A Gripping Mystery Picture of The Secret Service.

THREE FACES EAST

With an all star Cast.

JETTA GOUDAL
ROBERT AMES
CLIVE BROOK

She loved him madly. Yet he was a Spy! Her Country demanded his death! Must she Kill him—?

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME.

'The Passing Show'

AT THE

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

on the 28th September, at 5-30 P. M.

Under the Patronage of Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw (of Aden) Kt., M. V. O., O. B. E.

1—Piano Duette.
2—Violin Solo.
3—Indian Song.
4—Fountain of Youth Dance of the Water Sprites.
5—Piano Solo.
6—English and French Songs.

2nd PART.

7—Flute and Piano.
8—Historical Tableau "Fire down the Ages" forty ladies taking part in it.
9—Violin Duette.
10—Children's show. Various dances.

WORLD'S COTTON CONSUMPTION AND STOCKS

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION'S FIGURES

As usual the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, published the following statement of World's Cotton Consumption for the half-year ending July 31, 1928, and stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on August 1, 1928.

These half-yearly statistics issued on the 6th instant, show that the world's consumption of cotton during the half-year ending July 31, 1928 was smaller than in the preceding half year by 434,000 bales. Stocks are said to be smaller by 95,000 bales than in the preceding six months. Compared with the same period in the year 1927 consumption shows a decrease of 859,000 bales and stocks are smaller by 620,000 bales. Except Italy and France which consumed more American cotton, Great Britain, Japan, America, China, Germany and Czechoslovakia consumed smaller quantities to the extent of about a million bales.

Consumption of Egyptian Cotton was lower by 83,000 bales and that of East Indian was lower by 22,000 bales. Consumption of sundry cotton increased by 716,000 bales.

The following table shows the total world's cotton consumption for the years compared with that the preceding year:—

	July 31, 1928 Bales.	July 31, 1927 Bales.	Increase or Decrease Bales.
American cotton	15,207,0000	15,780,000	—373,000
E. Indian cotton	4,523,000	5,196,000	—673,000
Egyptian cotton	956,000	1,005,000	— 49,000
Sundries	4,654,000	3,900,000	plus 754,000
All kinds of cotton	25,540,000	25,881,000	—341,000

TOTAL MILL CONSUMPTION.

On Basis of Spinners' Returns.
In thousands of actual bales.

	American (Half-year ending)			East Indian (Half-year ending)			Egyptian (Half-year ending)			Sundries (Half-year ending)			Total (Half-year ending)		
	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927
Europe:															
Great Britain	922	1,027	1,137	74	47	34	186	172	183	201	275	240	1,383	1,521	1,594
Germany	599	677	649	117	95	78	29	32	36	16	18	13	761	824	776
France	422	407	106	102	78	68	46	49	49	35	41	34	605	575	557
Russia	117	376	125	—	—	—	34	37	31	834	466	762	985	679	916
Italy	365	342	338	98	81	78	24	24	24	12	8	8	499	455	448
Czechoslovakia	197	237	236	39	39	34	12	16	14	4	2	2	252	294	286
Belgium	102	113	116	83	64	54	2	2	2	37	21	12	224	200	184
Spain	163	151	151	30	34	26	10	11	12	5	9	11	208	205	200
Poland	145	173	125	12	12	13	3	7	6	5	3	1	165	195	145
Switzerland	29	28	27	4	3	3	24	24	25	1	3	1	58	58	56
Holland	73	74	70	18	16	12	—	—	—	1	1	1	92	91	83
Austria	58	64	66	16	18	13	2	2	2	3	1	1	79	85	82
Sweden	53	52	46	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	55	55	48
Portugal	22	34	26	—	2	—	1	—	—	12	16	4	35	52	30
Finland	20	21	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21	18
Denmark	10	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	11	11
Norway	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3
Europe Total	3,301	3,791	3,547	594	489	414	373	379	384	1,167	866	1,092	5,435	5,525	5,437
Asia:															
India	21	117	290	840	1,000	1,018	1	2	1	24	29	30	886	1,148	1,339
Japan	506	572	619	565	676	716	20	19	23	128	55	50	1,219	1,322	1,408
China	146	151	161	200	108	291	—	1	—	901	509	558	1,247	769	920
Asia Total	673	840	1,070	1605	1,784	1,935	21	22	24	1,053	593	638	3,352	3,239	3,667
America:															
U. S. A.	3,070	3,465	3,597	12	15	15	64	80	85	34	30	35	3,180	3,590	3,732
Canada	101	94	105	—	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	—	103	95	110
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	86	102	81	87	102	81
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	295	255	257	295	255
America Total	3,171	3,559	3,702	12	15	15	67	81	90	377	427	371	3,627	4,082	4,178
Sundries	36	36	38	9	15	14	6	7	8	88	83	70	139	141	130
Half-year's Total	7,181	8,226	8,357	2220	2,303	2,378	467	489	506	2,685	1,969	2,171	12,553	12,987	13,412

WORLD'S COTTON MILL STOCKS.

In thousands of actual bales.

On August 1, 1928, with previous figures for comparison on basis of spinners' returns.

	American (Half-year ending)			East Indian (Half-year ending)			Egyptian (Half-year ending)			Sundries (Half-year ending)			Total (Half-year ending)		
	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	July 31, 1928	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1927	Jan. 31, 1928	July 31, 1928	July 31, 1927
Europe:															
Great Britain	79	99	122	24	11	17	43	36	41	58	69	72	204	215	257
Germany	135	185	220	48	31	31	13	15	16	4	6	6	200	237	273
France	144	153	148	69	32	41	19	18	22	22	21	19	254	224	230
Russia	52	16	161	—	—	—	11	10	16	230	287	163	293	313	340
Italy	143	129	148	51	33	33	9	9	11	4	5	2	207	176	194
Czechoslovakia	50	61	64	13	11	9	4	4	4	1	1	1	68	77	78
Belgium	43	43	55	45	20	24	1	1	2	11	13	3	100	86	84
Spain	29	32	29	8	5	6	4	5	5	3	2	2	44	44	42
Poland	23	19	21	7	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	24	27
Switzerland	16	21	21	4	2	3	10	17	17	2	2	3	32	42	43
Holland	29	34	33	14	5	7	—	—	—	1	1	2	44	40	42
Austria	15	16	18	6	2	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	22	21	23
Sweden	21	21	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	23	22	26
Portugal	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	6	8	8
Finland	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
Denmark	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	3
Norway	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Total Europe	792	845	1,080	290	166	179	116	116	139	340	412	278	1,538	1,539	1,676
Asia:															
India	63	23	117	864	531	684	2	1	2	35	11	23	964	566	826
Japan	206	260	387	426	233	568	17	23	24	46	81	22	695	597	1,001
China	58	48	68	139	25	77	—	—	1	181	183	92	378	256	238
Total Asia	327	331	572	1,429	789	1,329	19	24	27	262	275	137	2,037	1,419	2,065
America.															
U. S. A.	931	1,624	1,325	5	6	4	32	39	39	25	21	19	993	1,690	1,387
Canada	53	54	69	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	54	55	71
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	45	39	62	45	40	62
Brazil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	78	99	62	78	99
Total America	984	1,678	1,394	5	6	4	33	41	41	132	138	180	1,154	1,863	1,619
Sundries	9	13	10	4	8	3	2	2	3	43	38	31	58	61	47
Half-year's total	2,112	2,867	3,056	1,728	969	1,515	170	183	210	777	863	626	4,787	4,882	5,407

IN CASE OF UTTER DESPAIR

CONSULT SHARP

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath.

Specialist in Chronic & Women's Diseases, next to Italian Restaurant, Chowpathy, Bombay

Who has achieved marvellous success in radically curing the most desperate and complicated cases of both the sexes without injections or operations among respectable families of Maharajas, Rajahs, Talukdars, Europeans, Doctors, Magistrates, Judges, Vakils, Solicitors, Advocates, Professors and others.

HE DEALS ONLY WITH THE CASES PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, HOPELESS OR SURGICAL by the experts of other medical systems, His method of treatment is most Scientific, Natural, Simple and Harmless, and **IS A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.**

ATTENDANCE: 7 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 22.

October	18.60
Deremher	18.58
January	18.56
March	18.48
May	18.46
Middling Spot	18.90

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 22.

October	17.86
Jonuary	18.00
Middling Spot	18.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	56.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

	Opening	Closing
September		9.74
October	9.66	9.59
November		9.49
December		9.49
January	9.56	9.49
February		9.49
March	9.60	9.53
April		9.53
May	9.61	9.55
June		9.54
July	9.61	9.54
August		9.50
September		9.49
Middling Spot		10.32

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4.000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.80
Scinde, Fine	7.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.30
Bengal, Good	6.55
Bengal, Fully Good	6.80
Bengal, Fine	7.05
Oomra, Good	7.00
Oomra, Fully Good	7.30
Oomra, Fine	7.60
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.63
Broach, Superfine	8.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

September	17.17
October	17.28
November	17.42
December	17.68
January	17.55
February	17.55
March	17.75
April	17.75
May	17.85
June	17.85
July	17.92
August	17.92
September	18.02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 22.

Silver.—China bought. Small offerings. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz.	£4.4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Banw Bills, 3 months	4.3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 22.

T T Berlin on London	20.34-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09.1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	29.37
T T Milan on London	92.75
T T Berne on London	25.21
T T Paris on London	124.15
T T London on Prague	163.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton, New Crop.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £18/7/6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Sept/Oct. £17/17/6
Lingeed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Oct/Nov. £18/17/6
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Sep/Oct. £15/8/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £18/0/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Oct/Dec. 28/2-1/4
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/4.1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No, 7, quality) Spot

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

The weekly cotton statistics, as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week Ending 22/9/1928 Bales.
Total in Sight	1,615,000
Egyptian Cotton, Visible Supply	226,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	156,000
American Cotton, Visible Supply	306,000
Other Cotton, Visible Supply	2,255,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	3,000
Total Cotton Afloat	33,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	13,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	320,000
Great Britain Takings, of American Cotton	35,000
U. S. A. and Canada Takings of American Cotton	138,000
Continent Takins of American Cotton	132,000
Japan, China, etc., Tagings of American Cotton	15,000

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Java Sugar White, Dutch Standward No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/6
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/6
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/7.1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 22.

Demand Bills 484.68

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.

Ozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers October 43/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 43/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
No Offerings.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels.—
No Offerings.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Sept. 22.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/3/8 Sellers.

Nainital.—There was a garden party at Government House on September 22 which was attended by over 500 guests including members of the Council and prominent officials and non-officials of the station.—A. P.

Yeotmal.—The annual Berar Football tournament will be held at Akola from the 18th to 21st October. Intending teams should apply to Mr. Pillay Joint Secretary, Berar Football Tournament, Akola before the 10th of October together with the admission fee of Rs. 8.—A. P.

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.:—

.....It is quite evident that a crop of 15 million bales is essential, and that although an estimate on the 8th instant of 14-1|2 million bales will take prices lower, eventually values must adjust themselves. The crop has still a critical period to pass through, and if the long-distant forecast again proves correct, heavy rains and storms are to be expected during the next few days.

We again offer no strong opinion before the Bureau, but having now had the opportunity of studying the Federation consumption figures, we are more than ever impressed by the fact that the world's trade is not in such a bad way as so many reports have led us to believe.

Our Dallas, Texas, friends think 1|3rd (i.e., about 50 lakh bales) of the total crop is already hedged. Last year Ginnings up to 1st October were 59,45,000 bales, or 46.5 per cent. against 56,43,000 bales, or 31.8 per cent. in 1926-27. This year the crop is evidently late and it cannot pass over the Ginning percentage of 1926-27. Thus, it appears the first pressure is checked and hedge-selling is unlikely to continue under 17.50 cents. At last, trade appears to be taking an active interest and if prices remain steady there is likely to be a good buying movement. Trade now realizes that if prices remain around 17.00 cents during planting time next season, there is every prospect for a big reduction in acreage. Also trade will not be able to accumulate later, on these prices as once the hedging pressure is over, remainder of the crop will be held for better prices. Even in 1926-27 on a crop of 19 million bales, together with a carry-over of 55 lakh bales, lowest price of 11.55 cents in December was but for a fortnight and by March, 1927, prices improved by 350 points.

The Federation figures on World's consumption disprove the propaganda of big curtailment and also United States Department of Commerce states: 'cotton exports from America during 1927 were 565 million yards or 10 per cent. more than 1926.' According to mail advices, it appears the sales of spot cotton in primary markets have kept up to last year's figures. Automobile industry consumed last year about 4 1|2 lakh bales and this year 20 per cent. more consumption is expected. Although 'the advance may go somewhat further, we prefer purchases on set-backs'.

Garside estimates Ginning up to 16th September, 1928, 21,10,000 bales or 16 per cent.

Government's estimate up to 31st August, 1928, 9,56,000 bales.

Government's estimate up to 16th September, 1927, 35,05,000 bales or 27.4 per cent.

Government's estimate up to 16th September, 1926, 25,60,000 bales or 14.1 per cent.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee:—

The American market shows a nett advance of 10 points this week. The market was irregular with comparatively small fluctuations as Southern hedge-selling was in evidence on the advance, and trade buying and covering by shorts appeared on the decline. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 17.83 on the 18th instant and the lowest 17.31 on the 19th instant, the range for the week being 52 points. The U. S. Mills consumption during August has been 527,000 bales against 439,000 bales in July and 633,000 bales in August, 1927. The Government weekly weather report issued on Wednesday last was somewhat unfavourable. The next Ginning Report will be published in America on the 24th instant.

Our local market had a better tone and closes Rs. 12 higher. Early, the market was weak in sympathy with America and on general and Bezar operators selling. The market has firmed up since as the prices advanced on Offices and Commission Houses buying and in sympathy with the better advices from Liverpool. It was rumoured that the solution was reached regarding the local Mills' strike, but it has not been confirmed and it still continues. The highest rate for Broach April-May touched during the week was Rs. 330-3|4 yesterday and the lowest Rs. 311-1|2 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 16 1|4.

For the present we expect moderate two-sided fluctuations giving opportunities for acting both ways—buying in weak markets and selling on bulges—but we would prefer to operate on the buying side on decline.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"It must be remembered that demand both for yarn and cloth has slowed down to a large extent owing to the uncertainty regarding the amount of raw material which will be available and a consequent lack of confidence in prices. Nevertheless, mill stocks are believed to be very low and the reduced production of cotton goods must gradually be leading to a more healthy trade situation which will make itself felt directly confidence in the prices becomes restored. At present any tendency towards bullishness in the market becomes damped by hedge selling and prices may recede further under the weight of the crop movement which will soon be in full swing. But prices are now well below the average of the last season and even if the Government estimate is increased by half a million bales the total available supply will be less than a year ago. We therefore think that those who pick up cotton in dull markets during periods of hedge selling will be well advised, especially as there are still plenty of opportunities for crop scares which may alter the whole situation."

MONSOON ACTIVE IN GUJARAT

BUT DRY WEATHER ON FRONTIER

POONA, Sept. 23.

Yesterday's depression at the Head of the Bay persists but is shallow. The monsoon has again been active in Gujarat and the Central Provinces and has extended in North Deccan and southeast Madras.

The weather remains dry from the Frontier to the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma Konkan and Hyderabad north and local in Bengal, Gujarat, Central Provinces East, Coorg, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast north. A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces West, Bombay Deccan Hyderabad and South Malabar.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Victoria Point half an inch, Amherst, Bassein, Toungo three quarters, Akyab one, Shillong Cherrapunji two, Sandheads three quarters, Cox Bazaar Chitagong Saugor Island Barisal, Chaibasa Darbhanga quarter, Sambhalpur Nagpur Jagdalpur one and a half, Pachmarhi Bhuj a half, Rajkote one, Bhavnagar Gulbarga two, Nizamabad four, Aurangabad one and a half Madras Cuddalore Salem one, Honoor Kodaikanal three quarters, Masulipatam half, Ratnagiri Sholapu Mangalore, Cocanada quarter.

Forecast: Increase in south of the Peninsula, Orrissa and Bengal.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin six thousand four hundred miles away was recorded on the Bombay Seismographs at 1-15 p.m. on Saturday.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Sept. 23.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues active in Gujarat and the Central Provinces and has extended in the north Deccan and southeast Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Hyderabad, and local in Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South and Malabar. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier and warmer than usual in most of the United Provinces and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana and more moist and cooler in north Hyderabad and parts of the Central Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An increase in the south of the Peninsula.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mount Abu	... 0.05"
Bhuj	... 0.38"
Rajkot	... 1.22"
Bhavnagar	... 1.75"
Ahmedabad	... 0.21"
Deesa	... 0.23"
Nagpur	... 1.66"
Chanda	... 0.30"
Raipur	... 0.20"
Ratnagiri	... 0.36"
Mormugao	... 0.02"
Kaiwar	... 0.12"
Karwar	... 0.12"
Sholapur	... 0.25"
Aurangabad	... 1.35"
Nizamabad	... 3.72"
Mangalore	... 0.32"
Calcutta	... 0.09"
Cochin	... 0.09"
Colombo	... 0.52"
Masulipatam	... 0.42"
Cocanada	... 0.18"
Cuddapah	...0.13"
Madras	... 0.94"
Bangalore	... 0.02"
Negapatam	... 0.01"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—

Colaba Observatory ... 0.00"

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 85.03" (19. 63" above normal.)

St. George's Hospital ... 0.02"

J. J. Hospital ... 0.40"

Maximum temperature 75 deg. (normal.)

Minimum temperature 86 deg. (normal.)

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6,400 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 13 hrs. 15 mins. yesterday (I.S.T.)

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN GUJARAT

POONA, Sept. 21.

The following is a summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Friday, the 21st instant giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The monsoon has been vigorous in Gujarat and has extended in northeast India. Scattered rain has continued in East Rajputana and the central parts of the country, but weather remains dry from the frontier to the United Provinces. Conditions are becoming unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal.

Forecast:—An increase of rain in southwest Bengal and Orissa and an extension in the north Madras coast and Gujarat and in o Sind.

Burma:—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Amherst has had 2.1 in., Bassein 1.0 in., Mandalay 1.0 in., Victoria Point 0.8 in., Kyaukpyu 0.6 in., Tavoy 0.6 in. and Rangoon 0.4 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—There has been nearly general rain in Bengal and Orissa, and local rain in Assam and Chota Nagpur, with a few falls in Bihar Sibsagar has had 0.5 in., Dhubri 0.4 in., Dinajpur 0.5 in., Jalpaiguri 2.8 in.. Mymensingh 1.0 in., Bogra 0.9 in., Hazaribagh 0.7 in. and Naya Dumka 1.8 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was above normal in Bihar. Gaya recorded the highest temperature of 100 degrees yesterday afternoon.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces:—Rain has fallen locally in Central India and Berar, and at a few stations in the Central Provinces proper; Indore has had 0.7 in., Akola 0.2 in., Raipur 0.2 in., Pachmarhi 0.3 in., and Nagpur 1.1 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Central Provinces and west Central India, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect in the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was markedly above normal in the United Provinces and Central India East, and the minimum in the latter sub-division. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 degrees at Cawnpore.

Northwest India:—There has been local rain in Gujarat, with a few falls in Rajputana East; Ajmer has had 1.1 in., Ahmedabad 1.4 in., Surat 2.2 in. and Bhavnagar 3.1 in. Skies are overcast in Gujarat and lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is mostly in defect in the east and north Punjab, east Rajputana and Upper Sind, and in excess in South Gujarat and lower Sind. Maximum temperature was normal in the east and north Punjab and below it in Gujarat. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 105 degrees at Multan.

The Peninsula:—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, and local in Hyderabad North and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Malabar; Bombay has had 0.9 in., Karwar 0.7 in., Masulipatam 0.9 in., Aurangabad 0.6 in., and Kodaikanal 1.5 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the western half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half.

Special reports of heavy rainfall:—September 20th, Dharampur(Gujarat) 5.9 in and Talaja (Kathiawar 5.3 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary om Meteorogical Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.822 inches (0.20 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .788 inches (.008 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs.—.002

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.5 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (28 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.2 degrees (1.2 below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.53 inches

Total rainfall during the month 9.74 inches

Total rainfall during the year 85.04 inches.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 22-9-28: Colaba Point. 0.58" Fort 1.30" J. J. Hospital. 0.78"

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point. 85.03 Fort. 119.08 J. J. Hospital. 91.47

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point. 57.51 Fort. 78.10 J. J. Hospital. 57.24

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point. 68.28 Fort 99.52 J. J. Hospital. 81.34

WANTED SPIRIT OF CONCILIATION

N. G. S. RY. MEN'S MINIMUM DEMANDS

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 21.

The Executive of the Railway Employees Union have addressed a letter to the Acting Agent in which they state that the present strike is due to the men suspecting the authorities motives on account of the disallowance of strike pay and the failure in the Agent's last notice to give a satisfactory assurance that the men's grievances would be redressed. The letter reiterates that if the Agent did not have discertionary powers the Board's sanction could have been obtained by cabl. The union is anxious to bring an honourable settlement early and expects a spirit of conciliation from the authorities. The following conditions are enumerated in the letter as the minimum demands:

(a) strike pay during the last and present strike.

(b) payment of British currency from October 1.

(c) free workmen suburban train and.

(d) no victimization.

The Executive also want that the following demands should be favourably viewed:

(a) minimum unskilled wage of Rs. 25/-.

(b) a 40 per cent increase all round.

(c) one month's privilege leave and 15 day's casual leave.

(d) the abolition of the hour and grade system and the recognition of the Union as the workers' representative medium for arbitration.—A. P.

GODHRA RIOT

BOMBAY JAINS' MEETING

A very crowded meeting of the Jains of Bombay was held at the Godiji Upashraya at Pydhownie on Saturday morning to consider the situation arising out of the riots and attacks by Muslims on the Jain Paryushan procession at Godhra in the Panchmahals District. Among those present were Raja Narayanlal Bansilal. Sheth Shivdas Chapsay, Pt. Anandpriyaji etc. The Jain Acharya presided.

Pt. Anandpriyji who has just returned from Godhra where, he said, the Hindus were wantonly assaulted by "Ghanchis" and the Jain procession deliberately attacked by the Goondas on Tuesday last. He alleged that the police party, who were mostly Muslims were merely uninterested spectators to the hooliganism and atrocities perpetrated by the "Ghanchis". He said the Hindus at Godhra needed all possible help and protection from outside. The person and property of the Hindus in Godhra rather Panchmahals was seriously in danger and one did not know when the persecution would end.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey spoke next.

A resolution condemning the action of the "Ghanchis" of Godhra was then proposed and passed unaimously.

LATE MR. SHAH.

The meeting passed another resolution expressing its heart-felt sorrow at the sad death of Mr. Shah who died as a result of the injuries he had sustained in the assault by the Goondas.

Raja Narayanlal Bansilal seconding the resolution described how boldly and bravely Mr. Shah had met his death at the hands of Goondas and how he hoped that from every drop of his blood thousands of heroes would spring up. Raja Narayanlal said it was the spirit of fearlessness and sacrifice for the cause that ought now to pervade every Hindu.

REPRESENTATION TO VICEROY.

Resolutions appreciating the great services Mr. W. S. Mukadam had rendered and urging H. E. the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay as well as the Collector of the Panchmahals to institute inquiries immediately were also passed.

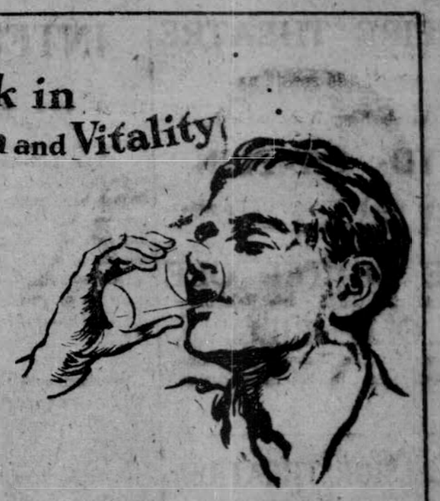
BABY WEEK SHIELD COMPETITION.

BOMBAY HIGHLY COMMENDED.

As announced by Reuter some time ago the handsome Silver Challenge Shield donated by the "News of the World", London, for annual competition for the best Baby Week Campaign held throughout the Empire has for 1927-1928 been awarded by the National Baby Week Council of England to the Baby Week Committee of Benoni, Transvaal, South Africa. Among the next best that have been highly commended and been awarded a certificate of Merit, stands Bombay.

The Bombay Baby Week was opened by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in March of this year at the Improvement Trust Grounds adjoining the Vanita Vishram, Girgaum and it was organised by a large and influential Committee under the Presidentship of Lady Wilson. The Chairman of the Committee was of Lady Cowasjee Jehanghir, the Treasurer, Sir Gulam Hussain Hidyatulla and the Secretary Dr. Socrates Noronha.

It is understood all entries received for the competition were of a very high standard and that the judging was no easy task. The Bombay Committee deserves congratulation, more specially the Office Bearers.



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GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Home Department.—(Police) The services of Captain I. N. Macleod 1/6th Gurkha Rifles are placed at the disposal of the Government of Assam for employment with the Assam Rifles.

Foreign and Political Department.—Mr. Leon Valensa Acting Consul General for Belgium has resumed charge of his office at Bombay. Major R. F. D. Macgregor Indian Medical Service and Agency Surgeon is granted leave for eight months.

Finance Department.—Mr. J. C. Chatterjee, Senior Accountant on the Railway list has been appointed to officiate as an Assistant Audit officer in the office of the Chief Auditor North Western Railway. Mr. G. Kaula, Accountant General Central Revenues has been granted leave on average pay for five months from September 10th and Mr. J. G. Bhandari will temporarily officiate for him.

(Military). Lt. Colonel J. F. Allen officiating Controller of Military Accounts Peshawar District is granted preparatory to retirement combined leave for three months and nineteen days.

Commerce Department.—Mr. J. A. Brown of Messrs Duncan Brothers has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr. J. Ross. Commander H. A. B. Digby-Beste has resumed charges of his duties as Captain Superintendent of the Indian Mercantile Marine Ship Dufferin from 7th September.

Railways:—Mr. Ian Grant, Executive Engineer North-Western Railway is permitted to retire on medical grounds. The services of Major B. R. Roberts North-Western Railways has been placed at the disposal of the Commanred-In-Chief.

Industries and Labour Department.—Mr. W. F. Williamson, officiating Deputy Postmaster General, Telegraph, Traffic, Bihar and Orissa Circle has retired from Government service and Mr. G. Augustine is appointed to officiate for him.

Mr. Soo Fone Gwen, Deputy Postmaster General Burma is permitted to retire.

Lt. Col S. C. Sinclair Superintendent of Post offices is appointed to officiate as Assistant Director-General of Post Offices.—A. P.

HOMI STILL AT IT!

CAMPAIGN AGAINST SUBHAS BOSE

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 21.

Four more workmen are reported to have been fatally assaulted. The Chairman of the Tata Steel Company left the station last night and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Baba Gurditsingh returned from Calcutta yesterday. Mr. Manek Homi is still leading the propaganda against the activities of Mr. Bose. The situation in the works is gradully improving. It is understood that the period of resumption has been extended until October 31.

KILLED BY LIGHTENING.

A Policeman who was stationed at the local High School on sentry duty was killed by lightning during a thunderstrom yesterday.— A. P.

CONGRESSMEN AND GOVT. FUNCTIONS

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Associated Press is authorised by the Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly to contradict the report that the Congress party adopted a resolution of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer to lift the ban on party members to attend official functions. The fact is that it being pointetd out to Mr. Ranga Iyer that the ban had been lifted last year, he withdrew his resolution, the terms of which were never considered by the party.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

In the lobbies of the Assembly it was mentioned to-day that with regard to disposal of Government business next week the Public Safety Bill would be taken up first and then the Press Bill and other business would be taken up.—A. P.

A LABOUR BARONET.

MR. OSWALD MOSLEY WALKS INTO HIS FATHER'S SHOES.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr Oswald Mosley, Labour member of the House of Commons, has succeeded to baronetcy owing to the death of his father Sir Oswald Mosley.—Reuter's Special.

TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE ENDS

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Brussels.—The Telegraph Conference has ended. It decided by 40 votes to 8 that the charges for code telegrams should be two-thirds the ordinary rate for extra-European zone and three-quarters for European zone.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning, the 24th September, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited from those desirous of standing as candidates for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from 'A' Ward by the Secretary on or before the 28th instant. The membership register will be closed a fortnight before the B.P.C.C. Elections, i.e., at 10 a.m. on 28th instant.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of the Municipal Workers of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, on the open ground of the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, Bombay.

GODHRA RIOTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombty Presidency Hindu Sabha a public meeting of the Hindus of Bombay will be held at the People Jinnah Memorial Hall, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) when prominent people will speak on the situation at Godhra.

KAYASTHA'S MEETING.

The second meeting of all sections of the Kayastha community residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Mehta (engagements permitting). Swami Vidyanand, ex-M.L.C. (Bihar), Organising General Secretary of All-India Kayastha Conference will speak on the present need of Kayasthas.

STUDENTS' WELCOME ADDRESS TO DR. SIR J. C. BOSE.

On behalf of the youths of Bombay, an Address of Welcome will be presented to Dr. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, under the auspices of the Catholic Students' Union, the Young Ladies' Union, the Young Theists' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Youth League, the Muslim Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsee Association and the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at the University Convocation Hall on the day of his arrival in Bombay from Switzerland on Friday, the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Vice-Chancellor of the University will preside. The Address is in recognition of the distinguished scientist's recent achievements in the domain of science and will be presented in a beautiful silver casket. A Youth Reception Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and the youths of the city are requestted to forward their contribution to the Committee care of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge Chowpatty.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES

Prof. M. S. Commissariat, of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, will deliver Lecture IV of his course of University Extension Lectures bearing on the History of Gujarat in the Lecture Theatre of the University Buildings, South Block, First Floor, opposite Watson Hotel Building, under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Hamill, Principal of the Elphinstone College today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public and the subject is "The English at Surat during the first half of the Seventeenth Century."

F WARD D. C. C.

The membership rolls of the F Ward District Congress Committee will remain open till 9 p.m. on 28th instant. Only those who are on the rolls of the Committee before the closing date will be eligible to vote in the ensuing elections to the B.P.C.C.

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TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

At Girgaon, opposite Majestic Cinema (under the auspices of the Kudaleshkar Brahmin Nivas). Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar's lecture, 7-30 p.m.

At Fanaswadi, Jagannath's Chawl, Music by Master Dinanath, 9-30 p.m. (passes are required for this performance).

At Princess Street (near Ashowa Building) Vir Wamanrao and Mr. Khadilkar's lecture on "Simon Commission," 6-30 p.m.; Mr. Godase's Pravachan, 9 p.m.

At Matunga (under the auspices of Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj). Mr. Dadarkar's mimicry play, 9 p.m.

At Bandra (under the auspices of Sarvajanic G. U. Committee). Religious discourse by Pandit Vishwanand and Ganatitanand, 9 p.m., vocal music by Prof. Tendulkar, 10 p.m.

At Kandewadi, Shenvi Gully, (under the auspices of Brahman Sabha Madhyavarti Mandal) Mr. Apte's discourse, 6-30 p.m. Music by Narharbuva Patankar, 10 p.m.

"WOMAN'S PLACE IN SOCIETY."

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League, Prof. Ghurye will deliver a lecture on "Woman's Place in Society," at the Laxmi Society's Pavilion at Khar, at 9 p.m. to-day (Monday).

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

FIFTH CONFERENCE DURING CONGRESS WEEK

The General Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli (Karnatak), announces that the Fifth Hindustani Seva Dal Conference will be held in Calcutta sometime during the Congress week.

Friends of the Dal in Calcutta are busy forming the Reception Committee of the Conference.

The Head-quarters of the Dal is in consultation with the Provincial Dal Boards and the All-India Board members as to the election of the President.

Those who are desirous of bringing any suggestions before the Conference about changes in the constitution, rules, etc., of the Dal, are requested to communicate with the Dal Head-quarters as early as possible, so that the same may be placed before the next meeting of the All-India Board before being actually brought before the Conference.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are invited from the candidates contesting the ensuing election of the B. P. C. C. from this Ward in the office of the above Committee on or before Sunday (the 30th instant) upto 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday, the 14th October in the premises of the Congress House. Time will be notified in due course.

Roll-call for the votes will be closed on 28th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Candidates who are not members of the above Committee on or before 14th of July, 1928 are not entitled to send their nominations.

B. B. C. C. ELECTION FROM G WARD.

Applications are invited from those who want to stand as candidates to represent this ward on the B.P.C.C. duly proposed and seconded on or before Sunday (30-9-28), at 6 p.m. The election will take place on Sunay (14-1-28).

Polling stations: (1) G. Ward D.C.C. Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar. (2) Garrodia Terrace, near Matunga Station (B.B.)

Polling time: 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

The roll of the Congress membership of the Bombay G Ward D.C.C. will be closed on Friday (28th inst.) at 10 a.m. Only those who are on the roll on and before that day are entitled to vote for the B. P. C. C. election. The Office of the above Committee will remain open on Friday (28th inst.) from 8 to 10 a.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The membership roll of this Congress Committee will be closed on Friday, the 28th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.). Only those who are on the Roll till 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 28th September, are entitled to vote for the ensuing B.P.C.C. election. The offices of this Committee will remain open on Friday, the 28th inst. from 8 to 10 a.m. (S.T.)

NOMINATIONS OF MEMBERS.

Nominations are invited from the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee who desire to stand as candidates to represent this Committee to the Bombay P. C. C. Nomination Papers duly proposed and seconded will be received at the Committee's office till 6 p.m. (S.T.) on or before Sunday, the 30th instant. In case of contest election will take place on Sunday, the 14th October, 1928. Time and place will be duly notified.

CRUSADE AGAINST INTEMPERANCE

ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR ABOLITION

SURAT DISTRICT'S BOLD MOVE

After the success of the Bardoli Satyagrah, some of the leaders of the campaign have directed their energies to a very ennobling cause. Under the leadership of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, the "Sardar of Bardoli", they have started an association called the Surat Zilla Madhyapan Nishadhak Mandal" (the Association for Abolition of Intemperance), Miss Mithiben Petit, and Messrs. Kanaiyalal N. Desai, and Kooverji Virbalbhai, the Mantris of the said Association, in a eight-page brochure, exhort their countrymen to join the Association.

SCOURGE OF INTEMPERANCE.

They state that Government in Suat District derive land revenue to the tune of 26 lakhs and the Excise Department's earnings for toddy and liquor are about thirty-five lakhs of rupees. If the profits of shopkeepers are taken into consideration the scourge of intemperance is responsible for a sum of about 75 lakhs of people's hard-earned money which is indeld a great drain on the slender resources of the people. The Surat District carries the

Prof. R. D. Desai, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., of Baroda College, who left for England for higher studies in Chemistry.

palm in the vice of intemperance in the whole of India (excepting the City of Bombay) which is a great slur on the district.

"SARDAR OF BARDOLI" AS PRESIDENT.

They therefore advice their countrymen to become members of the Association in numbers, in order to enable the founders of the Association to wage their crusade against this great scourge to humanity. The President of the Association is Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, and Vice-Presidents are: Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik, Dr. Sumant Mehta, and Mr. Dayalji Nambhai.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT

COMMITTEE MEETING ON TUESDAY.

A meeting of the Simon Commission Boycott General Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's Chamber, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

B. P. T. DOCKMAN

The B. P. T. Dock Staff Union has brought out the second issue of "The B. P. T. Dockman," in which the grievances of the members of the Union are ventilated and put before the public.

The periodical is edited by Mr. Jhabwala and is written in two languages, English and Marathi.

MOTOR DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

In a letter to the press, supplementing his list of grievances of taxi-drivers, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala Complains that a lot of private cars ply in the city without arranging for police license. They are he says responsible for spoiling the business of the legitimate taxi-drivers as they make contracts with passengers for much smaller less than the bonafide taxi-wallas. The matter has been brought to the attention of the police, who suggest that taxi-drivers should issue summons against such offending intruders in their trade.

OCTROI DUTY ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please publish the following question in your much esteemed paper, for which I shall be highly obliged?

"The Raniganj Municipality is about to bring forward a proposal to levy octroi Tax on Vegetable product, thanking it to be the most unnecessary article of food. I would be thankful to the gentlemen who would furnish me with the names of the Municipality which realise the above named Tax?" Yours etc.

G. KESHAVA RAO.
Khandsuli.
p. o. Raniganj E. I. Rly.

WORKERS SUPPORT MAYOR'S SCHEME

HOPES OF EARLY END OF STRIKE

ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH MILL-OWNERS

"We still have hopes that Dr. Deshmukh's scheme will be accepted by the mill-owners and the strike will come to a satisfactory conclusion." This was the optimistic note sounded by labour leaders at the meeting of the strikers held at Lal Bag on Sunday morning. In fact there is a good deal of truth that the Mayor's silent efforts to end the strike would materialise, if at all, in the course of the next fortnight. It is understood that the mill-owners have given deep consideration to the scheme and generally are well inclined towards it. It is also whishpered that the question has been finally left to Sir Fazulbhoy and a definite "yes" or "no" is awaited next week with great expectancy.

MEN DESPERATE.

In the meanwhile there is no gainsaying the fact that the strikers have been reduced to an utter state of desperation, and this is finding expression in stray cases of rowdism. The partial resumption of work in the Morarji Goculdas Mill with the help of "black-legs" had done its bit to exasperate the men and it is rather risky for men believed to be "black-legs" to stir out. However, on Sunday, there was no serious breach of peace.

MORE WORKERS LEAVE FOR VILLAGES.

The Joint Strike Committee sent out 700 more workers to their villages by the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company's "St. Xavier" on Sunday morning. This brings the number of strikers sent out by the Strike Committee to 1,200. The Committee is seriously thinking of chartering a few more steamers and thus help the destitute strikers to leave for their villages.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE WITH MILL-OWNERS.

A circular hand-bill issued by the Strike Committee exhorts the men to stick to their guns. It also informs them that the Government have asked the Joint Strike Committee if they desire to meet the Mill-owners again at a round table conference with a view to arrive at a settlement. The Strike Committee have replied that they have not the least objection to attend such a conference.

Labour leaders hold that if the Mayor's offer is turned down by the mill-owners, there would be no other solution to end the strike and it would continue indefinitely to the detriment of both Labour and Capital. It would appear that the Strike Committee has at present in its hands only Rs. 6,000 which would suffice to give relief to strikers for about 2 weeks. To a question as to what they intended to do after they exhausted their funds, a labour leader said: "We are sanguine that in the course of the next week we will be able to announce the receipt of a large sum of money for the relief of strikers the source of which we will not divulge just now."

At the meeting of strikers the leaders asked the men to restrain themselves and not to indulge in rowdism.

MYSORE DEWAN ON TOUR

HIS VISIT TO VOKKALIGRA MUTT

NAGAMANGALA (Mysore) Sept. 22.

The dewan of Mysore who has set out on a tour arrived at Nagamangala from Mandya yesterday and was greeted by a huge and enthusiatic crowd. The ancient and historic Adichunchanagiri Mutt, the seat of the spiritual head of the entire Vokkaligra community, which forms the backbone of the country, was the scene of unbounded joy and splendour when the Dewan paid his first official visit to the Mutt to-day.

In the course of the welcome address presented to the Dewan, the swamiji made, touching references to the qualities of head and heart of the Dewan and his meritorious service for the advancement and progress of the State of Mysore and assured the Dewan of the deep loyalty of his vast community to the Maharaja and their unbounded confidence in the present Government. The Dewan, replying, thanked Swamiji and through him the Vokkaligra community for the cordial welcome and said that he was gratified to hear that Swamiji while ministering to the spiritual needs of the devotes is also anxious to lend his great influence and the resources of the Mutt to the educational, social and economic uplift of his community. The community was peculiarly fortunate in possessing a spiritual head of such modern outlook and enlightened vision.

The community was well known for its homogeneity, commonness of purpose and loyalty to the traditions of the country and its established institution. They formed the backbone of the country. Then progress was the progress of the whole state and it would be his duty to give their every encouragement that lay in his power.

Under the Clock

(BY "XWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928.

Commenting upon the interesting news that the Mayor of Peking has expressed his desire to see more Chinese girls and women with bobbed hair, a writer in a British journal remarks, "It is really very curious to find Eastern women rebuked for their reluctance to adopt shorter skirts, shorter hair and smaller hats."

* * *

He says, "it looks like a fresh example of the universal 'cussedness' of a contrary sex."

* * *

Ardent male feminists may dispute that there is "cussedness" in the "contrary" sex but a tale from Ceylon evidently supports the contention of those cynical souls who consent that the so-called 'weaker' sex does exhibit "cussedness."

* * *

A Cinhalese Burgher after patiently hoping for seven years that his "intended" would agree to be united in wedlock with him sued her "for Rs. 2,200 as damages for breach of promise and Rs. 930 as value of presents alleged to have been given her" during the seven years' engagement.

* * *

But where was the promise? The Court could find no evidence of it and the young man's 'suit' failed in the eyes of law as hopelessly as it did with the "apple of his eye."

* * *

The judge said, "she idolises him, she worships him, she invokes the moon just as any feather-headed girl might lucubrate, but of her promise to mary, not one word."

* * *

That was 'cute,' wasn't it? The young lady invoked the moon but when the young man invoked matrimony, "not a word."

* * *

In the Assembly debate on the Trade Disputes Bill, Mr. Cocke speaking on behalf of the non-official European community said that "commercial opinion had now veered round and that it admitted now Government's right to intervene in trade disputes and set up a conciliation board or a court of enquiry.

* * *

I do not see any great anxiety on the part of European commercial opinion in Bombay to "veer round" in this matter.

* * *

"Did you see many beautiful landscapes during your holidays?"

"I can't tell until I have developed my photographs."

MILITARY TRAINING OF STUDENTS.

QUESTION OF MAKING FINANCIAL PROVISION BY UNIVERSITY.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. 28 of 1928—A Bill to amend the Bombay University Act, 1928.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

"Clause 2.—Section 18 (2) (e) of the Bombay University Act, 1928, empowers the Senate to make provision for the military training of students and appears to assign to the authority of the University a function properly belonging to the Military Department. This was not intended. In fact the Military Department has provided all the requisite facilities for the military training of students under the Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920. The object of the amendment, therefore, is to make it clear that the provision is not intended to do anything beyond enabling the University to make financial provision for the military training of students.

"Clauses 3 and 4.—The effect of section 35 (1) (e) is to give power to the Syndicate themselves to frame ordinances laying down 'inter alia' the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for the Matriculation Examination. This gives the Syndicate control over the policy of Secondary Education, which was not intended. It is, therefore, proposed to transfer this provision to section 33 (2), thereby transferring to the Senate the Senate the power to make statutes with regard to the matter mentioned in section 35 (1) (e). Statutes framed by the Senate under section 33 are subject to the sanction of the Chancellor under section 34 (2)."

STATE PEOPLE'S DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

PROF. ABHYANKER HONOURED AT SANGLI

(From a Correspondent.)

SANGLI, Sept. 22.

Prof. Abhyanker, Secretary, All India state Sugjects Conference proceeding to England as a member of the State Sujects Deputation was honoured at a largely attended public meeting at Sangli. Prof. Limaye presided. The President explained all the shades of the problem and the importance of the work undertaken by Prof. Abhyanker who was the right man to place the peoples case before the Butler Committee with ability on account of his deep study and experience of state problems.

Resolutions passed supporting and congratulating Prof. Abhyanker in his task. Prof. Abhyanker was garlanded on behalf of different states. Miraj Eurundwad Jamakhindi and other. He then made a stirring speech explaining the difficulties before him and assured the public of the success of the deputation as the people's case was strong. After the meeting was over the "at home" was given in his honour.

VESTED INTERESTS TO NEED NOT BE AFRAID

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

At Laxmi Pavillion of Laxmi Nagar (Khar), Mr. Maneklal Vakil, speaking on "The independence for India League" inaugarated at Lucknow by Pandit Jawharlal Nehru.

"The speaker" visualised a future League of independent nations as a central world economic Council arranging in co-operation the production of goods and the distribution of the surplus products between different groupes of producers federated into a concentric system of local groups for each industry.

Independence for India, he said did not imply that the Zamindars will lose their lands or that the Princes will be deposed. It did not imply that industrialists will be deprived of their property. England is independent to-day and has these institution. The republican America has industrialists. The Republics of France, Germany, Portugal and Central Europe are all independent and have their industrialists. Monarchy exists in independent Italy, Spain, Holland or Belgium. Independence merely means freedom from the subjection of a foreign nation. The future oplity of India when India has achieved independence will depend upon the world forces and the genius of the Indian people. But it was essential for all Indians, Princes or peasants, industrial magnates or workers, to realise that freedom from foreign yoke is the common heritage of all and India's salvation lies in achieving her independence.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1928.

THE DIGNITY OF THE CHAIR.

The Treasury Bench in the Legislative Assembly appear, at least, to have been convinced that tactfulness is a quality which they cannot dispense with. Mr. Crerar, the Home Member showed a belated realisation of the need of using this quality when he made his handsome apology to the Assembly and its President for the ill-advised statement he made a few days ago about the unworthy propaganda against the President. He had observed in that statement that "he had no responsibility on behalf of Government either to associate or dissociate Government from criticism" by newspapers as "the Press of the country was free" and that Government could not "decently be expected to accept responsibility" for any kind of criticism against the President by Government officials in the lobby or anywhere outside the floor of the House. This irresponsible statement and the grave disclosures made by the President and the "Pioneer" raised such a storm of resentment that the Assembly was seriously contemplating a searching inquiry into the discreditable propaganda against the President, not excluding the alleged spying on his movements by officials. Mr. Crerar has done the wisest thing in the circumstances to make a revised statement on behalf of Government.

Mr. Crerar admits in this statement that Government "regard themselves along with all other Hon. Members of the House as bound to protect the Chair in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it" and to condemn all allegations and comments in the Press or elsewhere that may appear directly or indirectly to reflect adversely upon the impartiality of the Chair." As he has also been assured that certain official members of the House have used expressions impugning the conduct of the President, he "expresses his full regret and theirs" and "assures both the President and the House that so far as Government can, they will take steps to ensure that there will be no recurrence." Finally, he adds: "I must frankly admit that the question having been raised quite unexpectedly, I spoke in less considered terms than I would have wished and without due consideration. I have now stated above the considered view of Government and express my regret that my previous statement did not correctly convey it." As the statement fully establishes Government's duty to protect the President against every criticism impugning his conduct, especially when such criticism is made by officials, and as the statement further expresses full regret for the speaker's previous views expressed without due consideration," it may be accepted as a handsome apology. If the House was quick to resent the attitude of Government it has been quicker to forgive. And there the matter may rest till the President gives his rulings on the unsettled questions, especially the conduct of certain Press correspondents. The House has been assured that in any action the President may think right to take to vindicate the authority of the Chair, he "will have the full support of Government."

Handsome is that handsome does. Government's assurances can be fully effective only if they substantially accept the proposals of the Assembly with regard to its office. The independence and dignity of the House and its President cannot be fully maintained unless the House has a separate office and adequate control over it through its President. The proposals drafted by the All-Parties' Committee and adopted by the Assembly are a happy compromise between the President's scheme and Government's views. They are besides quite within the four corners of the present Constitution. They provide for the inclusion of the Assembly office—on the separation of which Government are agreed—in the portfolio of the Governor-General. We do not see any reason why Government should not accept this proposal. Nor can they take any objection to the President in consultation with the Secretary appointing and dismissing subordinate members of the office, the latter having a right of appeal to the Governor-General. As regards the principal officers, the Assembly concedes to the Governor-General the right of appointing and dimissing them in consultation with the President. These are fair proposals and that is why all the parties in the House have adopted them. It is to be hoped that in the interests of all Government would see their way to accept them. Else, despite all Government's profuse assurances of sympathetic co-operation, the present conflict between the Assembly and the President on the one hand, and officials on the other is, we fear, bound to continue.

FEMINIST PLEA FOR URGENT REFORM

The brunt of the evils of child marriages and an unconscionably low age of consent falls upon women and it would be of special interest to follow the evidence submitted by women to the Age of Consent Committee. At Lahore three lady witnesses were examined, Dr. Phailbus, Mrs. Lilavati Kohli and Rani Narendra Nath. None of the three would leave any room for circumventing the law about age of consent. They, therefore, insisted that the marriageable age itself of girls should be fixed at 16 or over. Dr. Phailbus, speaking from her twenty-five years' medical experience in India, said that she would fix the marriageable age of girls at 16. Mrs. Kohli observed that "a girl was not capable of realising the consequences of co-habitation before she was nearing 18 years." Rani Narendra Nath, —who, by the way is the mother of Mrs. Brij Lal Nehru, a member of the Committee, and answered several questions put to her by her daughter, —said she would be right glad if the marriagable age of girls were fixed at 18.

It is needless to remind the reader that these views have been endorsed at a hundred meetings and conferences of women all over India these two years. It should be noted, however, that, while it is decidedly better to raise the marriageable age itself of girls than to raise the age of consent against the husband, it is not safe to belittle even by implication the importance of a high age of consent. It is comparatively easy to legislate in favour of a sufficiently high age of consent. The principle of such legislation has already been accepted both by Government and the public. Nor are there any 'Shastric' injunctions against late consummation of marriage. It is not safe to undervalue such legislation in the hope of doing something better by way of raising the marriageable age of girls. The latter reform may prove harder to be effected and it would not be wise to let go the bird in the hand. The best course to our mind is to fix both the marriageable age and the age of consent against the husband at 16, the punishment for an offence in the second case being heavier. It is a pity that the Sarda Bill against child marriages is not likely to be considered in the present session of the Assembly. There is, however, this comfort that a further opportunity is provided for still more intensive propaganda in favour of the Bill so as to make its passage doubly certain.

A SUMMERSAULT AND AFTER

The Legislative Council of the United Provinces carried, under extra-ordinary circumstances, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani's motion expressing no-confidence in Raja Jagannath Baksh, the Education Minister. This is the first time in the history of the "reformed" U. P. Council that a censure motion against a Minister has been moved and carried. It is perhaps needless to add that the Simon Commission has something to do with the motion. The Raja began by boycotting the Commission. But, mysteriously enough, he soon turned a summersault and obtained his reward in a Ministership. Mr. Chintamani made it clear that the precise issue before the House was not the propriety of co-operation with the Commission but the need "to purge the public life of the province by expressing emphatic disapprobation of the Minister's action so that public men in future would not launch summersaults with impunity." Government made desperate efforts to save the Minister. The Chief Secretary tried to decoy the landlords by warning them that the motion "aimed at the downfall of the Landlord Ministry." It was even alleged that two Councillors were "kidnapped" by an official. One, however, soon appeared with the Chief Secretary and voted for Government. Against all Parliamentary etiquette the Minister voted for himself but his vote did not save him. He pleaded in his defence that even greater men had changed their view and that the Talukdars whom he represented were for co-operation with the Commission. The Council showed by its action that it did not believe in the defence. It remains to be seen whether the Minister will still cling to office. Mr. Chintamani will perhaps find it hard to purge public life when the so-called popular Ministers are held in their place by official and nominated votes.

PAINTING-OLD AND NEW AT THE TOWN HALL.

VISION AND WORKMANSHIP.

(BY INDOPHIL.)

Though many can humour few can guide the rich man with a hobby. He produces the aesthete, one who reduces art to a parlour grace. And, he maintains the connoisseur who estimates achievements, usually of the past. Between the sterile sophistry of the aesthete and the verdict of the connoisseur generally brought to the level of the dealer in antique, uninterested in processes of art, the living artist finds little for the advancement of his art. Fewer can, therefore, understand or guide those who have taken upon themselves the much-abused mission of the artist. Discussions in the West bear the usual stamp of a class or coterie distinguished by laboured and labelled mannerisms conceived by the connoisseur and sanctioned by the aesthete.

FREE CRITICISM.

Discussions in India, hitherto largely a feeble reaction to the discussions fashionable in the West, bear, practically, the same stamp. Art criticism in India has not emancipated itself from the mental outlook and attitude which has wrought havoc in the West. On the contrary, we seem to appropriate with the avidity and ignorance of complete servility every analytical label and device which divide art from the artist, past from the present. If the spirit of art criticism remains detached, if not positively hostile, from the spirit of the times in the past which assured for their artistic achievements immortality, is it not really grotesque to expect, as those who commonly pretend to guide them expect, the artists of the present-day to respect that spirit?

BAGH PAINTINGS.

The copies of Bagh paintings and the Rajput, Indo-Persian and Mughal paings now exhibited at the Town Hall along with paintings which display modern efforts afford the occasion for the closest scrutiny and thought, not an occasion for the advertisement of "schools," "styles", "symbols" and "idealised" conventions—catchwords from the West imported by blind scholarship. The value of the past artistic achievements of the East cannot be gauged by far-fetched efforts to show the number of ways by which they could be distinguished from artistic achievements of the West. Nor can pre-occupation with the dates, conventional craftsmanship or iconographic details explain the spirit and historic environment of the paintings which transcend dated time, conventional craftsmanship and tabulated iconography.

ETERNAL SPIRIT.

The Bagh paintings were executed on the walls of the caves of that name over twelve centuries ago. The honest enquirer, artist, student, exponent or lover of art, if he has learnt to see, will find no satisfaction in talking learnedly about them. He will endeavour to grasp the artistic spirit of the paintings which is invaluable precisely because it is neither ancient nor modern. It is eternal. It is that eternally dynamic artistic spirit that assured for the Bagh artist his nobility of vision, sincerity of feeling, artistic insight and judgment as well as honest workmanship allied, alive and responsive, to contemporary life, ideals and surroundings.

MUGHAL PAINTINGS.

It is futile to classify or date the spirit. The distance between the Bagh paintings and the Indo-Persian, Mughal and Rajput paintings as well as modern paintings in India is not the distance as much essentially in time, technique or convention as in spirit

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

"Unlimited Powers".

The "New Statesman", although Imperialist in its conception of how Britain should govern India, cannot stomach the Public Safety Bill introduced by the Government of India in the Simla session. Its anxiety to run down the Third International makes it blind to the fact that the "present factory and railway strikes and the Bardoli no-tax campaign, lately brought to an end" were not engineered by agents from Moscow, but as to the proposals of the Government of India to expel from India alien alleged Bolshevik agents its criticism is in line with that of popular leaders in the Assembly. It remarks "the draft bill, as is the way with all coercive legislation in India, confers upon the police and the Civil Service practically unlimited powers, which may easily be abused. The official Indian definition of a 'Bolshevik agent' is likely to be very wide". There is no doubt that the powers, if the bill is allowed to pass, will easily be abused.

Truth Will Out.

When the details of the secret compact which the French and British Governments entered into on the eve of the signing of the Kellogg Pact leaked out at Paris, both in the British Foreign Office and at the Quai d'Orsay there was considerable chagrin over the leakage. The two great naval powers in Western Europe could not effectively protest that they were keen on outlawing war when it was rumoured that they were busy taking practical steps to pool together their naval resources in the emergency of war. They signed the Peace Pact but under a cloud of suspicion on the part of America and the smaller Powers of Europe and Germany that all the time they were taking measures to be prepared for war. Official circles in London now admit "the substantial accuracy" of the details of the Anglo-French Pact cabled to the "New York American" by its enterprising Paris correspondent. Truth will out and even the "Times" now joins the chorus of lament why truth has not been allowed to be out so long.

Pious Hopes.

Not a single influential organ in Fleet Street has a kind word to say to the Baldwin Government in the matter of the Anglo-French Pact. The Tory journals can ill conceal their resentment that Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues should have been so maladroit as to wrap the "compromise" with France in the folds of "darkest mystery". The "Times" in true grand-motherly fashion reminds the French and British Governments to take the world as it is and realise the necessity of publishing the text of the "innocuous document" forthwith. At Geneva, however, quite a number of members of the Assembly of the League will not be inclined to regard the document as innocuous and the secret naval understanding between the two Powers which could do a lot for disarmament has had a blighting effect upon the deliberations of the League Disarmament Committee. It expressed pious hopes that agreement would be reached by end of this year on reduction of armaments. Germany naturally could not subscribe to the resolution which is to record these pious hopes. From her colleagues at Geneva who are anxious that she should be thoroughly disarmed, she expects the quid pro quo at least of honestly endeavouring to work for all-round reduction in armaments.

Script War in Turkey.

The Latin script introduced in Turkey to replace the Arabic seems to be receiving the enthusiastic support of the Turkish people. A Constantinople correspondent writes:—"On all sides people are madly rushing towards this change. Tradesmen are getting their signboards written in the new script, the schools have already adopted the change." We understand further that the printing of books in Arabic characters has been forbidden. A series of lectures on the new script has been arranged at the Stamboul University, the first of which series is said to have been broadcasted by four loud speakers. The lecturer said: "Arabic characters prevent our language from developing and possessing independence. We have done nothing but struggle against them, and our language lost its force in this struggle. They are unfitted for the needs of expression of modern civilisation. We cannot let future generations be hampered by them." Turkey seems to be beating all records in the race for modernisation. But we doubt the wisdom of completely prohibiting by law any printing of books in Arabic characters.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is not a liberty which we can hope that no grievance ever should arise in the Commonwealth: that let no man in this world expect. But when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily removed, then is the utmost liberty attained that wise men look for."

—MILTON.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT ACT.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

(BY MANECKJI K. PATEL.)

The private Rent Bill of Mr. Naravandas Becchar, and also, perhaps, that of Mr. S. C. Joshi, will be introduced in the Poona session of the Council, unless the Government have resolved to make use of their arbitrary authority to kill the Act. The result will be awaited with the keenest anxiety by the seven lacs of poor and middle class tenants of Bombay.

In view of the fact that the conditions which necessitated the introduction of the Rent Act have by no means abated, it is imperatively necessary that the Act should be extended for a further period of at least three years. In the opinion of impartial men who weigh all the facts carefully, an extension of the Act is urgently called for and the case admits of no question. The public and the Press have voiced the prevalent feeling that exists throughout the city in favour of the Rent Act extension. From a hundred platforms public opinion has expressed itself in an unequivocal manner. The Press also has voiced the grievances of the tenants in the most emphatic language.

LANDLORD'S HYSTERICS.

The landlords have not advanced a single solid proof to show that as a class they have suffered any real loss or that the sufferings of the tenant class, through scarcity of housing accommodation, have abated materially and will not be aggravated by the cessation of the Rent control. If some landlords and house-owners are unable to earn sufficient dividends on the monies invested by them, their present plight is chiefly due to the speculative and profiteering madness that overtook them during the War time. Lands and houses were bought at fictitious price, but the purse-proud landlords, house-owners and capitalists never waited to think that such halcyon days of superfluous and ill-gotten wealth were not likely to last for ever. The landlords go into hysterics over the Rent Act as they are well aware that the Act puts restrictions upon the full play of their rapacious proclivities and hinders them in their mad frenzy for profiteering in which they had fully indulged during the War time.

SECRET PROPAGANDA.

It seems that the landlords and capitalists have done their secret propaganda work only too well and capitalist interests have been quietly at work against the interests of the large tenant class that forms an overwhelming majority of the teeming population of Bombay. The landlords seem to be determined to have their pound of flesh come what may. Crores of rupees are simply wasted by Government in "improving" and "developing" the city. The citizens of Bombay have been fed up with these improvements and developments. The increase in the land values consequent upon these improvements and developments, goes wholly to the landlords in the shape of increased increments to their income from year to year. It is, therefore, nothing short of an impertinence on the part of house-owners in Bombay to demand that they should be free to raise the rents to any level they choose.

FALSE OBSESSION.

Under the false obsession of "improving" Bombay, the Improvement Trust started with the disastrous policy of demolishing houses. It is to this false start that the present house famine in Bombay is chiefly responsible. The house famine is also due to a very great extent to the bungling of the housing question left for solution in the hands of a special Development Directorate which openly cut down its housing programme and directed itself solely to the reclamation of the Back Bay. There was a time when a centrifugal tendency to expand towards the suburbs was distinctly marked. But thanks to the Pathan terrorism and a woeful deficiency in the amenities of life, people have not only stopped from migrating but even those who had shifted outside are returning to Bombay thus intensifying the prevailing congestion and house-famine.

AN APPEAL TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

The Government of Bombay seem to have fallen a prey to the siren voice of the londlords. I have not words strong enough at my command to condemn the heartless indifference of plutocrats who rolling in riches and lapped in luxury, turn a deaf ear to the woes of the tenants and desire to inflict untold hardships on thousands of their countrymen. The Government of Bombay have failed to do their duty by the tenants. His Excellency on his

(Continued on page 11.)

LABOUR IMPERIALISM UNMASKED

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S THLE SS EXPOSURE

"British Labour Party has betrayed India and Betrayed Socialism"

"DELEBERATE SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH"

Dewan Chamanlal, Fraternal Delegate from India to the Labour and Socialist International which met at Brussels last month, submitted the following written memorandum ruthlessly exposing the hypocrisy of the British Labour Party in regard to India:—

Comrades,—I have been deputed by my organisation to present the case of the workers and peasants of British India before you. I find that, as a fraternal delegate to this session of the Labour and Socialist International, I can do so only by means of a written memorandum, since the Executive has taken the decision that no fraternal delegate shall have the right of speech.

I am here, therefore, as a witness, a spectator. What do I find? I find that the policy of the L.S.I. with regard to India is dictated solely on the British Labour Party. The facts of the situation governing one-sixth of the population of the world are present to you by a party with imperialistic leanings, which through a memorandum of which the reputed author is Major Graham Pole, sets out details which in many respects are inaccurate and misleading, bristling with supressions of fact, full of false suggestions and clothed in language which is often borrowed from the ruling class in India—the British Imperialist Government.

GOVT'S INHUMAN CONDUCT.

To illustrate my meaning let me quote two instances. The official Government publications (as well as officials themselves on many occasions) have said, in order to justify the inhuman conduct of the Government and the employers towards the workers, that Trades Unions in India are merely strike committees, and that, therefore, they cannot deal with them. This is a falsehood which has often been exposed. I do not know of any country where a general strike affecting 150,000 textile workers has lasted under similar conditions for over three months as in India to-day, showing the strength of the Trade Union Movement. And yet the memorandum submitted by the British Labour Party says on page 54:—

"and the trade unions are rather more in the nature of strike committees."..... a sentence actually borrowed from a Government publication entitled "India" which is the official apologist and advocate of British Imperialism. This is purposeful. Its significance lies in this, that British Labour wishes to justify its backward and reactionary policy towards India by inducing you to believe falsely that the working classes in India are themselves backward and reactionary. As President of the last session of the All-India Trades Union Congress I can testify that no movement is better organised than ours.

DELIBERATE SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH.

Then again, in order to justify the remark in the programme submitted to you, that national freedom is principally a national concern, a deliberate suppression of truth is resorted to an page 57, where the following statement is made:—

"Many of the textile mills, coal mines, iron and steel works are in the hands of Indians and financed by Indian capital.... thereby leaving you to believe that European capital is not interested in exploiting us and that the Indian problem is therefore a national and not an international one. The writer is significantly silent about the jute mills. Why? Because 74 out of 76 are in the hands of European capitalists. And the writer of the memorandum is wrong even about the only steel works in India in Indian hands. The debenture holders and financiers are in London. Most of the important mines are British owned. Hence a fight against British exploitation in India must necessarily be an international fight and not merely a national fight. Why is this fact deliberately suppressed by the British Labour Party, and the suggestion thrown out prominently regarding the Indian aspect of capitalistic industrial exploitation? The British Labour Party has deliberately shut its eyes against the fact that a "thousand million pounds sterling" lies invested in India and is controlled by British capitalists. The reason is that British Labour is apparently not desirous of lending a hand against imperialistic exploitation in India and wishes the fight to be merely a national one, in order to divest itself of all responsibility. Its past record amply justifies this statement. Far from lending a hand, its recent policy has been indistinguishable from the imperialistic policy of the Conservative or the Liberal Party in Great Britain.

HYPOCRISY OF BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

I am not forgetful of the fact that Mr. Arthur Henderson in his presidential speech delivered before your Conference, said:

"We are aware that unhappily this natural and least costly road towards the establishment of the workers' power does not stand open in all countries. Again and again the representatives of the capitalist order endeavour to interfere by acts of violence in the course of democracy and to erect a system of despotism which forces the workers back into a status in which they are deprived of all rights."

Such humanity does him credit. But let us examine not the language of idealism but the deeds of politicians. Mr. Arthur Henderson is the Secretary of the British Labour Party. When his Party took office in 1924 what did it do? It, of its own initiative, promulgated a law applicable against 247 million Indians, under which any man (always of course the opponents of the British Government in India) could be arrested, deported and indefinitely imprisoned without trial,—nay, without even a charge being preferred. Over 200 young Indians, some of the finest in the land, have suffered under the barbarous legislation and some to this day are still in prison or under detention. This was an act of the British Labour Party. Comrades! you will forgive us in India if after this we consider the attitude of the British Labour Party towards Fascism, towards Bolshevism, towards democracy and freedom as somewhat hypocritical. And if the Labour and Socialist International has nothing better to offer the world than to subscribe to the policy of the British Labour Party towards India, we can come to no other conclusion than that it too is saturated with reformist notions of imperialistic tendency.

VIOLENCE AGAINST DEMOCRACY.

Was it not an act of violence against democracy on the part of the British Labour Party to flout the will of the Indian Parliament and of the Indian nation and rule India not only with the help of military dictatorship but with a revival of Star Chamber methods of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and deportation? The British Labour Party committed a crime against the Indian people, against itself and against Socialism. With what conviction can that Party now condemn at your Conference "the Fascist tyranny of the Bolshevist dictatorship?" If in Italy farcical and arbitrary trials have taken place and men imprisoned, in India with the authority of the British Labour Party men have been imprisoned without trial or charge. If the Bolsheviks are alleged to have committed acts of violence, what shall we say of the summary arrests of political opponents in India, with the authority of the British Labour Party,—some of whom have died in prison or committed suicide?

HANGMEN OF THE EAST.

I am justified in saying that the British Labour Party is utterly hypocritical in its assertions of freedom and self-determination for India. At Blackpool it passed a resolution which is mentioned in the memorandum. It runs thus:—

"The Conference declares that the Royal Commission to be appointed under the Government of India Act should be so constituted and the method of doing its work so arranged that it will enjoy the confidence and co-operation of Indian people."

The Commission known as the Simon Commission was duly appointed. It consisted of seven English Members of Parliament sent out to India to decide whether India is fit for a further measure of advance in self-government. The people of India protested—in vain. Every political party in India declared a boycott of the Commission—but the Labour Party of Great Britain remain adamant. The All-India Trades Union Congress con-

(Continued on next page.)

"SUPPRESSION OF FREEDOM OF SPEECH"

STRONG CONDEMINATION OF GOVT. POLICY

TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee, at a meeting held this morning, adopted resolutions expressing indignation at the Government's policy of "suppression of freedom of speech", strongly condemning the arrest of Congressmen and the "stifling of political activities", expressing the opinion that the Government's policy was shaped with a view to create an artificial atmosphere in favour of the Simon Commission, and calling on the public of the Province to make the boycott of the Simon Commission effective. The Committee viewed with apprehension the confiscation of Mr. Barathi's" national songs" and expressed the view that the confiscation was unwarranted, arbitrary and unjustifiable.—A. P.

MEXICAN PRESIDENCY

MINISTER OF INTERIOR TO ASSUME OFFICE

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mexico City.—Only formalities remain to be completed before M. Emilio Portes Gil, Minister for Interior, assumes the Presidency on first December. He will hold office till February, 1930, and will support Mr. Calles' religious policy.—Reuter.

ITALO-GRECIAN FRIENDSHIP

IL DUCE AND VENIZELO SIGNS PACT

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Rome.—Sgi Mussolini and M. Venizelos have signed the pact of friendship and conciliation.—Reuter.

NEW KING OF ALBANIA

RECOGNITION BY BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Tirana.—Britain has recognised the new Albanian King.—Reuter.

FRANCO-BRITISH NAVAL AGREEMENT.

MERELY SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Well informed quarters emphasise that the Anglo-French Naval proposals do not attempt to limit what any power would care to build. The proposals merely suggested a method of computation with a view to facilitating future work of disarmament.

If any other Government has any suggestions in regard to how work can be resumed Britain is very willing to receive them.

It is known that Japan agrees with the principle of the proposals and Italy is sympathetic while the comments or suggestions from the United States are awaited.—Reuter.

GERMAN AVIATOR HELD UP IN PERSIA.

GOVT. NOT SATISFIED WITH CREDENTIALS

KARACHI, Sept. 22.

The German aviator Baron Von Huenfeld who is attempting an eight-day flight from Berlin to Tokio arrived at Bushire last night and intended continuing his flight throughout the night so as to reach Karachi at five o'clock next morning. But the Persian Government authorities were not satisfied with his credentials and detained him pending further inquiries.—A. P.

TO RELIEVE FLOOD DISTRESS IN PUNJAB.

APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBE RED CROSS FUND.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

Minister Ferozekhan Noon as Chairman of the Provincial Red Cross Society, the Punjab has issued an appeal for subscription to the Punjab Flood Relief Fund to relieve the suffering caused by the floods in the Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. The Governor of the Punjab in a letter to the Minister gives full support to the appeal and mentions that no floods of such magnitude have been experienced since 1893.—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir Philip Sassoon will leave by air on 29th September on a visit to the Royal Air Force stations in Malta, Middle East, Iraq and India, where he will spend nine days.—Reuters.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TROUBLE

SHIAS DISSOCIATE FROM SHAFAAT MEMORANDUM

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

A number of Shia Muhammadans of Jaunpur have resolved to dissociate themselves from Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan's memorandum to the Simon Commission, advocating communal representation. They regard communal representation as the cause of communal trouble.—A. P.

FETTERS FOR AUSTRALIAN WORKERS.

UNIONISTS GET JAIL FOR INTERFERING WITH "BLACKLEGS"

LONDON, Sept 22.

Canberra.—The House of Representatives has passed Transport Workers Bill.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—There are signs that strike is collapsing. It is expected that the important Interstate conference of Transport and Maritime Unions on Monday will resolve that the waterside workers at all Australian Ports should be instructed to resume work.

UNION PENALISED.

The Waterside Workers Federation was fined the maximum fine of £1000 for inciting the crew of interstate vessel "Karoola" to strike and two Unionists were sentenced to one weeks's and a forthnight's imprisonment respectively for interfering with "volunteers".

Two further arrests were made to-day in collisions between the strikers and the police who drew batons. The volunteers are working very efficiently for over-seas vessels in Port here.—Reuter.

BALLOT PAPERS TORN OFF.

LONDON, Sept 22.

Melbourne.—It is understood that the funds of the Waterside Workers Federation are at the lowest.

The section of the delegates opposed to the secret ballot on the question of resumption of work upset the ballot box and tore up the ballot papers. The Ballot was declared off.—Reuter's special.

AUSTRALIAN WOOLSALES POSTPONED

"HUGE STOCK HELD UP"

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Melbourne.—The Trans Worker's Bill becomes law to-day.

During the attacks by the unionists, several volunteers were struck by stones and were treated at hospital. Four arrests work all oversea vessels. Woolsales have be available at Melbourne on Monday to work all oversee vessels. Woolsales have been postponed by a week, thus holding up wool worth threequarters million sterling.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT

LEAGUE COMMITTEE ADOPTS DRAFT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The third Committee passed the final draft of the Franco-German resolution. The draft proposals that the Chairman of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission should keep in contact with the Governments concerned in order that he may be apprised of the progress of the preliminary negotiations so that he may be able to convene a Commission at the end of 1928 or in any case in the beginning of 1929. The German delegate reserved the right further to explain his view-point when the report was presented to the Assembly.—Reuter.

POONA RYOTS PROTEST AGAINST LAND REVENUE.

POONA, Sept. 22.

A representative meeting of the agriculturists of the Poona District was held yesterday in the Jedhe Mansions under the presidency of Mr. Banakar. The resolutions protesting against the Land Revenue Amendment Bill which will be discussed in the Council on Monday next and Dr. Ambedkar's Bill for the commutation of Mahar Watans were passed.—A. P.

CHINESE BANDITS CAPTURE ENGLISH MISSIONARY WOMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Peiping.—It is officially stated that bandits captured Miss Tobin, an English Missionary, in the mountains near Chimping. Miss Watkins who was with her was not detained. The British and Chinese authorities are taking steps to secure Miss Tobin's release.—Reuter.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION CARRIED IN U. P. COUNCIL

MR. CHINTAMANI ON PURGING PUBLIC LIFE

MINISTER THINKS HE IS IN GOOD COMPANY

NATIONALIST MEMBER "KIDNAPPED"

NAINITAL Sept. 22.

Hundred and twenty-two members attended to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Council when Mr. C. Y. Chintamani moved a motion expressing no-confidence in the Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, the Educational Minister.

The visitors galleries were over-crowded.

Mr. Chintamani spoke for 45 minutes. He said it was the first time that a no-confidence motion was moved in the United Provinces Council since the inauguration of the Reforms. He regretted that it was his unavoidable public duty to bring a motion of no-confidence against his own erstwhile colleague and Deputy.

No question had recently excited such an interest as the boycott of the Simon Commission. The Minister of Education had favoured boycott and addressed a public meeting and voted for boycott on February 25. He then coolly changed the front, accepted office and favoured the Commission. The Minister had issued a press statement to the effect that the members of his constituency, the Oudh Talukdars Association, mostly favoured the Commission but in spite of three successive attempts that body had refused to congratulate the Minister on his appointment.

NO POLITICAL SOMERSAULTS.

The issue to-day was not the propriety, correctness or incorrectness of the change of the Raja's attitude towards the Simon Commission. The issue was to purge the public life of the provinces by expressing emphatic disapprobation of the Minister's action so that public men in future would not launch somersaults with impunity.

PUBLIC OPINION ELUSIVE.

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, the Chief Secretary, said that to-day's debate was pregnant with consequences. The issue was whether the Education Minister's conduct was in accordance with public standards or whether public opinion condemned it. Public opinion was always elusive. Taking it for granted that the Swarajists represented public opinion he asked what were the phases since the Reforms were introduced. In 1921 Swarajists favoured boycott of the Council. In 1924 they entered to obstruct. In 1927 they remained to legislate. One day the Commission boycott was favoured but subsequently public opinion might change in favour of the Commission. The speaker wanted to know why the motion was against one of the three Ministers. He asked where was the Nationalist members' faith in the joint responsibility of Ministers. It was a tactics of the worst kind sponsored by the Nationalists and aided by the Swarajists and supported by a few disappointed cross-benchers. The issue was whether there should be a stable Ministry and whether there should be no Ministry or whether there should be a Ministry subservient and servile to the Opposition. The Chief Secretary warned the landlords that the motion aimed at the downfall of the Landlord Ministry.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S REPLY.

Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh, Education Minister, said he had great regard for Mr. Chintamani who had condemned him on account of his acceptance of the office of Minister. He could not reply him in his richness of language and expression. He declared that he had put several supplementary questions to two ex-Ministers on their attitude towards the Simon Commission not out of any malice but only to clarify the issue. Further when he resigned his membership of the Nationalist Party is was not expected by anybody that the two Minister would ever be asked to resign.

He had changed his views regarding the boycott of the Commission as he later on took stock of the position and thought that landlords would suffer by the boycott policy.

Regarding change in political opinionhe did not stand alone. Bigger persons had done in different countries and in different times.

NATIONALIST MEMBER "KIDNAPPED."

When the resolution was then put to vote and when the House was about to divide two members of the Nationalist Party made serious allegations to the Chair against the Chief Secretary who, they alleged, had kidnapped and kept in closed doors one member of the Nationalist Party.

The President remarked it was very plucky on the part of the Chief Secretary to have kidnapped a member like this. He regretted his inability to compel the presence of any member inside the House; but if the allegations were true he strongly deprecated the incident. "If members have no convictions of their own the Chair could not help."

Shortly afterwards the Nationalist member, who was alleged to have been kidnapped, entered the Chamber in the company of the Chief Secretary and there was an uppoar in the Opposition benches and cries of 'shame.'

The President asked the member to explain the true position.

The member replied he was voting for Government of his own free will.

Another member on a point of order enquired if the Minister could cast his vote in his own favour.

CAN A MINISTER VOTE?

The President ruled that the Minister was an elected member and had legal right to vote under the Act. The President added that this issue came before the President's conference at Delhi in January and the Conference came to the conclusion that it was not right for a Minister to take part in the voting on such occasions.

Then the President announced there was a tie of 57 votes for the motion and 57 against and excitement reached its climax.

CHAIR HAS NO CONVICTION.

The President said "I think the "Noes" include the Minister's own vote. Under the law he has the absolute right to vote. If that vote is not taken into consideration the verdit of the House would be 57 for and 56 against the motion. The Chair is supposed to respect the wishes of the House. The Chair has no conscience, no conviction and the Chair cannot go into personal matters. I presume the wish of the House is for the motion. I accordingly give my casting vote for it."—A. P.

FREE COUNTRY FROM ALIEN RULE.

JAWAHIRLAL'S ADVICE TO BENGALI STUDENTS.

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN COMMUNISM."

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The All-Bengal Students' Conference met this afternoon under the presidency of Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru.

Dr. Urquhart, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University opening the conference declared that no university should stifle discussion on public affairs by students. He thought it his duty as the head of the University to give a push to the students' barque. He hoped that in framing their business for the Conference they would be loyal to the spirit of the University. He warned them, however, against rushing to action. Preparation for work in maturer years would make it possible for them to discover modes unknown to their elders.

Mr. Promode Kumar Ghosal, a student who had to leave the Presidency College in connection with the last Hrital disturbances as Chairman of the Reception Committee urged the inauguration of the youth movement in Bengal with a detailed programme of extra-academic activities including co-operative work in villages. He repudiated the suggestion that the recent strikes in the Calcutta College were inspired by any but a deep sense of national wrong.

"FREE COUNTRY FROM ALIEN RULE."

Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru declared himself in agreement with Dr. Urquhart in counselling students not to rush to action. He believed, however, that they should be trained "to free your country from an insolent and alien rule." He considered British Imperialism to be a grave menace to internationalism. He expressed the opinion that the future of modern states lay along the path of Socialism. He did not believe in Communism as an ideal of society. England would be welcome if she entered a real world federation. The Conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY GYM'S VICTORY.

WINNER OF ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

In the final of the All-India Rugby Tournament to-day Bombay Gymkhana beat Calcutta by nine points to three.—A. P.

SARWAT PASHA DEAD.

EX-PRIME MINISTER OF EGYPT.

LEADER OF EGYPTIAN "MODERATES"

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Paris.—The death has occurred of Sarwat Pasha, the ex-Premier of Egypt.—Reuter.

(Sarwat Pasha, whose death is announced by Reuter, was for a long time the leader of the Moderate Party in Egypt and worked strenously for getting "better" terms for Egypt from Great Britain. It was Sarwat Pasha who negotiated with Sir A. Chamberlain for the recent Egypto-British agreement. But when the terms of the agreement leaked Sarwat Pasha had to resign the Premiership as he could not face the storm of protest raised against him by the Egyptian Nationalists, and had to make way for Nahas Pasha, the present premier.)

LABOUR IMPERIALISM UNMASKED

(Continued from previous page.)

demned the Commission and called upon the British Labour Party to refuse its co-operation with the Commission. The Labour Party turned a deaf ear. The British Labour Party sold the pass to the Conservative Party. It agreed to place two of its members on the Commission—to act as the hangmen of the East. The Blackpool resolution said that the Commission should be so constituted and its method of work so arranged that it will enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the people India. The British Labour Party knows that neither in its constitution nor in its method does the Commission enjoy the confidence and co-operation of the Indian people. The reason is that India demands right to determine her own destiny. But in the face of its resolution passed at Blackpool, in the face of its dip-sympathy with the principle of self-determination for oppressed nations, the British Labour Party continues to co-operate with the Conservatives and Liberals in order to fashion stronger chains of slavery for the exploited millions of India.

"THE HIRED APOLOGIST."

The hired apologist of the British Labour Party, whose memorandum on India I have referred to, gives on page 61 six reasons as to why Indians refuse to co-operate with the Simon Commission. Deliberately and with a desire to take advantage of your ignorance of the facts concerning India, he leaves out the only reason which has weighed with us,—namely, the right to determine our own destiny, for which we ask for a round table conference with a preliminary declaration guaranteeing our inherent right to settle our own constitution and not the privilege of having our constitution settled for us by seven men, whose voice, excepting that of the Chairman, would not be trusted or respected in their own country in matters vitally affecting Great Britain.

NERVOUSNESS OF BRITISH PARTIES

India to-day demands independence. So nervous was the British Labour Party that at the British Commonwealth Labour Conference it moved, after notice had been given by us of a censure motion against it regarding its imperialistic policy towards India, that no resolutions should be admitted—so nervous that, for the first time perhaps in the history of the British connection with India, the British Labour Party refused to have a day set apart in Parliament to discuss the India question, although almost challenged to it by Lord Winterton, the Conservative Under-Secretary of State for India; so nervous indeed that the British Labour Party writer of the memorandum on India submitted to the Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, says in his concluding remark that though the Indian national movement is committed to independence, India does not mean independence. Such deliberate mis-statements deserves your contempt, as do also such arguments as that the British withdrawal from India would hand the Workers over to the Bourgeoisie. At the present moment the whole Indian nation has been handed over with the assistance of the British Labour Party to a foreign exploitation which knows few parallels in history.

BETRAYAL OF SOCIALISM.

Comrades! The British Labour Party has betrayed India and betrayed Socialism. It is for you to decide whether you will repeat, in regard to the colonial question, the imperialistic intentions hidden under the cloak of socialistic slogans of the British Labour Party and thus condemn yourselves in the eyes of the oppressed, exploited workers of the world, or stand by them without hesitation, without reservations and without cowardice.—Yours fraternally,

D. CHAMAN LALL,
Fraternal Delegate of the All-India Trades Union Congress.

Brussels,
7th August, 1928.

OBSERVE T. U. PRINCIPLES.

MR. G. V. NAIDU ADDRESSES 2,000 WORKERS.

SECUNDERABAD STRIKE LIKELY TO END SOON.

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 22.

Mr. G. V. R. Naidu of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation addressed a mass meeting of over 2,000 strikers today at Jamshed Hall.

He explained the general principles of Trade Unionism and the constitution of the Railwaymen's Federation and conveyed the Federation's resolution sympathising with local strikers and promising fullest support. While not pronouncing a considered opinion on the strikers' demand he felt that after a cursory study they were largely legitimate and redressible. He advised fullest confidence in the Union and enjoined strictest non-violence and observance of the principles of Trade Unionism.

He hoped for an honourable settlement with constitutional methods as Mr. Rosenthal was sympathetic and considerate. The meeting expressed its unanimous gratification and confidence in him.—A. P.

RAIN WORKS HAVOC

BREACHES IN B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

PALAMPUR, Sept. 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway wires from Palanpur under date to-day:

The line between Lakhtar and Belaroad, on the Mehsana Wadhwan Branch, breached at mile 67 near culvert no. 108, due to heavy rain, at about 15 hours. Transhipment is impossible at present, but it is hoped to tranship or pass trains before noon tomorrow. Communication on the Wadhwan-Halvad branch is entirely suspended due to washaways and the failure of telegraphic communication beyond Kaluda flag station. It is presumed that the train due to arrive at Wadhwan at 10/45 A. M. is detained at Rajsitapur for beyond. Trains between Kathiawar Railways and Wadhwan will run as usual.—A. P.

LINE BEYOND DHRANGADARA UNSAFE

MEHSANA, Sept. 23.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Abu Road, B. B. & C. I. Railway, wires from Mehsana under date to-day with reference to his earlier message from Palanpur (issued earlier), that the train which was due to arrive at Wadhwan at 10/45 A.M. to-day arrived there to-night. It reports that the line beyond Dhrangadara is unsafe. Daylight service will be run to Dhrangadara only to-morrow morning if further rain does not prevent such sevice.—A. P.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN HYDERABAD

STEADY PROGRESS RECORDED

SECUDERABAD, Sept. 22.

The first Hyderabad Dominion Co-operative Conference opened here on Friday under the presidentship of Sir Akbar Hydari. There was a representative gathering including Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad and several high officials of the State. Sir Akbar, who spoke in Urdu, said he extended his fullest support to the co-operative movement which Hyderabad started in 1913. Steady progress had since then been made and at present there were 2,065 societies with a membership of 56,634 and a capital of over 57 lakhs. He felt however that the true spirit of co-operation was wanting, though there was no need to be despondent regarding the future. He referred to the need for social welfare work and the removal of illiteracy, as also effort to ameliorate the condition of the female population. Organisation he said, was the one requisite condition of progress, and co-operation was the panacea for the economic and moral evils at present facing society.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL PROROGUED

SHILLONG Sept. 22.

The Assam Council was prorogued to-day. After a lengthy debate the Council passed by 21 votes against 20 a non-official resolution recommending that the realization of the Government demands at the newly assessed rates resulting from recent and current settlement operation in Kamrup, Sibsagar and Nowgong be postponed until proper legislation regarding the reassessment of land revenue be enacted and brought into force.—A. P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT REVOLUTION IN LAPAZ

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Santiagode Chile.—An abortive attempt at revolution took place ta Lapaz. General Blanco the alleged instigator, has taken refuge in the Chilean Legation.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF 1S. 6D. RATIO

ACUTE HARDSHIP TO THE RYOT

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas writes:—

Has the 18s. ratio, legalised by the Currency Act of 1927, really brought in its wake the beneficial effects claimed for it? It is a question which, I, as one of the active opponents of the 18d. ratio, have refrained from answering. The effects of the ratio, whatever they are, are writ large on the steadily diminishing purchasing power of the masses of India since 1925 generall and since April 1927 particularly, and on the industry and commerce of India. But, the "Financial News" is not content to let the facts speak for themselves. Discussing the effects of the 18s. ratio editorially under the caption "Indian Currency System," in its issue of 13th July, the "Financial News" observes that the majority of the Currency Commission "wisely recommended the course (of stabilisation at 18d.) for which there appeared to be a clear balance of advantage," and that the 18s. ratio "was very stongly resisted by the Indian Members of the Legislative Assembly chiefly acting on the inspiration of organised opion of the Indian Merchants of Bombay" and that "the evidence of India's foreign trade for the last two years confirmed the view taken by the Currency Commission that the rate of 1s. and six pence was that to which economic conditions had already been most nearly accomodated and that to have chosen the lower rate would have introduced a serious disturbance." If the assumptions of the "Financial News" are correct, those who resisted the 18s. ratio like myself stand condemned. I may say at the outset, that nothing would please me more than to know that my gloomy prognostications had not materilised and that my judgment and perspective were wrong. It can be no satisfaction to any well wisher of India that where a sense of duty had compelled him to be a prognostigator of calamitous times, those prognostications should come true even though that might vindicate his judgment and perspective. And what are facts? I wish I could endorse the self-complacent assertions of the "Financial News" that all is well either because of or in spite of the 18s. ratio. I shall invite attention to the other side of the medal in as concise and dispassionate terms as possible.

DECLINE IN EXPORT TRADE

What is the criterion of the adverse of beneficial effects of the 18d. Rupee? Says the "Financial News:" The Trade Returns of the country. I agree. The export and import trade of India can certainly be taken as offering a fair index to the trade conditions of the country. The figures of export and import for 1927-28 are relied upon by the "Financial News" to support its picture of a prosperous India. Says the paper: "It is true that imports of merchandise for 1927-28 have been some 9 per cent. above the level of the two preceding years, but the exports were also higher than those of 1926-27 by about 6 per cent. The more favourable character of last year's balance is chiefly due to the diminished import of treasure." The 18s. gold ratio was legalised only in March 1927, but 1s. 4d. gold was passed over by the Government of India since October 1924, and therefore, we should look at the figures for 1924-25 to date.

The figures of exports and imports for the four years ending 1927-28 in crores of rupees are as under:—

	Rs. 1924-25	Rs. 1925-26
Exports	384.66	374.84
Re-exports	13.51	10.49
	1926-27	1927-28
Total Imports	398.17 243.16	385.33 224.20
	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	301.45	319.11
Re-exports	8.01	9.51
Total Imports	309.46 230.17	328.65 246.78

The exports record a serious decline which amounts approximately to 18 percent. of the figures of 1924-25

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Apart from the reactions of the ratio on the trade, the methods by which the ratio has been maintained may also be pertinently reviewed in this connection. According to the "Financial News," the majority of the Currency Commission rightly held that "to have chosen the lower rate would have introduced a serious disturbance." One is asked to presume that, with the stabilisation of the rupee at 18d. by the Currency Act of 1927, the "serious disturbance" had been averted and that the explanation of the critisism of the issue of Treasury Bills and other acts of the Finance Department has to be sought in the spitefulness of the disappointed protagonists of the 16d. rupee. Apart from the subtle imputations of motives to all those who may not have the good fortune to agree with the "Financial News," the question as to whether the avoidance of the "lower rate" equally helped the avoidance of the "serious disturbance" consequent on a wrong ratio may here be examined. The maintence of the 18s. ratio, it would be seen, involved the country in:

(1) Deflation of currency to the extent of Rs. 41 crores.

(2) Sale of silver to create fresh sterling resources.

(3) Sterling borrowing.

(4) Sale of 3 per cent. and 3-1/2 per cent. Government Securities in Paper Currency Reserve with the object of depreciating rupee securities and preveting investment in sterling securties.

(5) The drainage of the money market of the funds available for the Financing of trade by the issue of Treasury Bills at rates of interest approximating 5-1/2 per cent. for the slackest season.

(9) High Bank Rate aisn HRD RD over long periods.

(7) Contraction of currency.

(8) Failure of the rupee loan of 1927.

(9) Increase in the rate of borrowing in this year's loan which Government found itself compelled to give. and.

(10) Resort to issue of short period loans.

EFFECTS OF DEFLATION

Whatever may be the varying shades of opinion as to the degree of the reaction for good or evil of the above, on the commerce and industry of India, it cannot be denied that they were all individuallyy and collectively calculated to cause "serious disturbance," in the financial and economic conditions of the country, to avoid which the majority of the Currency Commission are said to have chosen 18d. ratio. It would be sufficient for the purpose of this review to state briefly the main result of the different manipulations resorted to, in order to maintain the 18d. ratio. It might be claimed that the Assembly having voted for the 18d. ratio, although the history of how the Assembly majority was secured is interesting in itself,—the Government were justified in resorting to every method open to them to maintain the ratio, at the legal rate. I would only point out that the object of this review is not to pronounce judgment on the validity or wisdom of the method resorted to for propping up the ratio. The objective of this review is limited to the examination of the effect of the ratio.

The effect of the deflation was to make money unavailable for the purpose of legitimate internal credit, with the result that the cultivator was in a worse position than ever in regard to financing himself, and had to sell his produce for notoriously unremunerative prices.

The sale of silver had the effect of depreciating all siver holdings in the country by bringing down the value of the silver.

Sterling borrowings had been condemned by Sir Basil Blackett himself as something to be avoided in the interests of sound finance.

The Sale of of Government securities in the Paper Currency Reserve had the effect of voilent disturbance on the Indian securities market and depreciated the value of the holdings of the country in Indian securities by many crores and shook confidence of the investors might be said to be the most important cause of failure of the loan last year.

Treasury Bills had the effect of increasing the tightness of the money market and intensified the effects of deflation. Sir Basil Blackett had himself deplored the issue of Treasury Bills before it was forced on him by the new ratio.

The extent of disturbance of the money market due to contraction of Currency and high Bank Rate can also be seen from the fact that the Bank Rate stood at 7 per cent. down to 21st June of this year, which is normally the slack season, and we have even today the Bank Rate at 5 per cent. with call money in demand at about 3-1/2 to 4 per cent. while in pre-war years the call money used to be almost unlounable in monsoon months.

We, then, have as the cumulative effect of the different manipulations, the failure of the rupee loan of 1927 The rate of borrowing this year is higher than the rate of the last year, by as much as a half per cent. Again the majority of the subscription to the current year's loans are for the short term loan of 1934 and it is not so long ago that Sir Basil Blackett prided himself on avoiding all short-term borrowings. The consequences of suchshort-term borrowings is to concentrate huge liabilities for maturing debts in the next few years and Sir Basil Blackett's successor, I am afraid, will find it fairly onerous task to raise the huge amounts that will be needed year by year and may be driven to offer even more tempting terms, than the Government had to offer this year.

DEPRESSION IN INDUSTRIES.

The cumulative effect of the "serious disturbance" caused by the maintainance of the higher ratio is evident in the state of depression in which all the principal industries of the country find themselves with the exception of jute and cement, the prosperity of which are due to exceptional causes. The Textile Industry, the Steel Industry and every other major Industries is in a state of inanition. The result was not unexpected as Sir Basil Blackett himself had predicted that this would be the case as the result of a higher rates.

MARWARI YOUTHS AWAKENED

YOUTH LEAGUE AT HYDERABAD,

RAJA NARAYANLAL PITTI'S STIRRING ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 21.

Perhaps for the first time in the modern history of the Agarwal Community of Hyderabad, the youths of that community organised themselves and formed themselves in a youth League this year. The first annual gathering of the League was celebrated here with eclat under the presidentship of Raja Narayanlal Pitti the well-known Hindu merchant, prince of Bombay who had been specially invited for the purpose. Raja Narayan Lal is originally a native of Hyderabad and he had done many a good thing for the Hindus of this city. He is too well-known for his princely donations and his work for the uplift of the Hindus to be mentioned.

The celebrations of the Youth League gathering Commenced in the evening at Sukh-Bhavan at Charkawan before a huge and representative gathering. Raja Narayan Lall in the course of an enlightened and long address surveyed the Social conditions of the Marwari Agarwal Community and condemned in strong terms the system of child marriage unequal marriage, the system of dowry and the selection of brides or bridegrooms not by the person concerned but by somebody also. The Raja Saheb laid great stress on the need of spreading education among females of the community and spoke on he advisablity of the marriage of young widows at length. The need of physical development and culture, was treated at length while he made out a strong case for the removal of purdah from the Marwaris. Hindu Sangathan, Protection of cows and swadeshi prachar were the other important subjects treated by the learned president in his speech. He concluded with as touching appeal to the youths on whom, he said, depended the future of the community and the country and who must now rise equal to the occasion casting off the bonds of slavery of bad customs.

Pandit Anandpriyaji and others than delievered spirited speeches on the condition of the Hindu Society. A mass meeting of the Hindus was held where Raja Narayan Lalji and others spoke on the outrage saiyed Siddique had Committed by drawing and publishing a picture in which Lord Krishna and Arjuna were depicted as killing cows; and complained to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government who ordered later the confiscation of the picture.

Next day the Raja Saheb was presented with an address paying him a glowing tributs for his services to the community. The function was followed by an at-home party in his honour.

MOTOR CAR DASHES AGAINST CROWD

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

Ten persons were injured of whom two subsequently died following two serious motor accidents early this morning. It appears that when a party of bandsmen returning from a dance in rickshaws were opposite the National Bank, a car alleged to be driven by an European, dashed into them from the rear. All the three rickshaws, proceeding one behind the other, were smashed to pieces, the occupants sustaining severe injuries.

Further on the car is alleged to have crashed into a party of Mohamedans returning from the burial ground, carrying a bier. Four pall-bearers sustained serious injuries and two of them died in the hospital subsequently.—A. P.

AHILYA UTSAV AT INDORE

THE THIRTEENTH CELEBRATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 18.

This year's Ahilya Utsav was celebrated at Indore, with the usual religious ceremonies, processions, and gatherings in the Town hall on the 12th and 13th instants. Several districts of Indore state co-operated in the function and sent garlands to be placed on the portrait of Devi Ahilyabai. After the president's address the portrait of Shri Ahilya Devi was placed in a palkhi, and a procession marched through the city with band and military "Lavazama" to Shri Gopal Mandir near the Old palace. The next day in the evening there was a large gathering of ladies in the Town Hall presided over by the Senior Maharani Chandravali Bai Saheba. Her Highness the Maharani read a speech on the life of her illustrious ancestress who has made a name as a remarkably clever administrator in Holker history. I heard remarks made that Her Highness' Speech was censored by some high official of the state especially the portion relating to the encouragement given by the present administration to Hindi at the sacrifice of Marathi the mother tongue of the Holkers. According to the Administration report 17 Hindi publications and 4 Hindi authors were awarded prizes whereas only 14 Marathi books and one Marathi author were awarded prizes. These figures prove the indisputable fact how Hindi is encouraged. It is stated here that even some writers to the press, have to submit their communications before publication.

MODEL RULER'S FAVOURITE MAXIM.

The Junior Maharani Saheba, Indirabai was at Maheshwar, the head quarters of Devi Ahilyabai, where she held her imposing courts and dispensed justice and equity.

H. H. the Junior Maharani had specially gone to Maheshwar with her suite in connection with the Ahilyautsav. The celebration took place on the 12th instant, a large number of ladies, gentlemen, and officers taking part in the function.

Mr. V. V. Thakore of the Foreign Department, gave a very interesting sketch of the life of this great heroine of the Marathas. Mr. Thakore gave examples from history and showed how this ruler of Holker State dealt with tyrannical bureaucrats and redressed the grievances of her subjects. People still remember how she treated the Chandavad Mamlatdar and Tulsiram Holker her insubordinate officials. Ahilyabai was a vast reader and had a nice collection of Marathi books. The Marathi poet Moropant who visited her at Maheshwar has paid her a very high compliment in his poems. Mr. Thakore concluded by mentioning the favourite maxim of Devi Ahilyabai which was: "Whatever I do on the strength of my power and wealth, I have to give account to my Creator." She adhered to it till her last days and it is not a wonder that she immortalised herself as a model Ruler.

HUMAN READY-RECKONER

WONDERFUL MENTAL FEATS OF A BENGALI

There arrived in London from Colombo, Mr. Somesh Chandra Bose, of Bengal, a thin, pale, ascetic-looking Hindu, who is the possessor of a marvellous memory. He has gone to Europe to place himself at the disposal of students who may desire to share some of the skill which has made him a psychological phenomenon in the intellectual life of India. Mr. Bose demonstrated to a reporter his ability mentally to work out gigantic figures addition, division, multiplication square and cube root, and to quote the day of any given date at a second's notice.

"When I was eight years old," he said "I could multiply fourteen figures by fourteen mentally. At twenty I could multiply thirty figures by thirty. To-day I can multiply sixty figures by sixty.

"It is a development of the power of concentration through mathematics. Long practice has made it so easy for me that I do not even need to make calculations in arriving at a date—it is simple intuition." No amount of noise upsets Mr. Bose while his mind engages in mental acrobatics, not even the nerve-shattering din of London's deadly road drills.

Mr Bose said that he encouraged his powers of concentration by eating little and sleeping little. "During the twenty-three days' trip from Colombo my only food and drink consisted of a few grapes, raisins and nuts and seven quarts of milk. I never sleep more than three hours in 24. I think that is sufficient."

Tests of Mr. Bose's powers by professors in different countries have invariably proved him to be correct in his calculations: at times he has worked faster than the adding and multiplying machines used to check the answers to colossal sums.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The following dined at Government House Ganeshkhind on Saturday to meet Sir Chunilal and Lady Mehta:—the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Pradhan, the Hon. Mr. J. R. Martin, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. Harilal Desai, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Deblavi, Lady Fawcett, Mr. C. W. A. Turner, Mr. J. Ghosal, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir Coyajee, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Mr. G. Wiles, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. D. R. H. Browne, Mr. N. J. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Knight, Mr. T. F. Main and Mrs. B. S. Bhide.

VERT NATIONAL POVERTY

STRONG PLEA FOR SWADESHI SPIRIT

UEEN OF PERSIA'S GREAT SPEECH

Her Majesty the Queen of Persia addressg a meeting of the women of Persia d:—

s all of you are aware, by His Imperial jesty's care and zeal our motherland an" is led along the highway of progress improvement in these days. Everyday seen the signs and omens which speak the prosperity of our nation. And that vides the people with hopes for the onation of our country to its former ndeur.

here is no doubt that one of the impor- means of power and prosperity of a ntry and the foundation of progress of ation or a community, is the conserva- and increase of its population. Natio- and social honour and the comfort of jects both to-day and for the future st be striven for by manly efforts and avour. Thus our nation will not be eated in the battle of existence by other tions.

SHOCKING DEATH RATE.

Unfortunately, as a result of the lack care for the preservation of health in past ars, the generations of Iran have suffe- to a large extent. The high death rate ong adults and new born children, has ched a shocking limit. The exceedingly h rate of infant mortality has been a tter of great regret and sorrow to His ajesty The royal family has always shown mpathy in this matter. After perusing e letter for grant of funds from the hiro-Khorshide Sorkh' Association formed check the heavy loss to the nation by fantile mortality, we have decided by eans of this invitation to seek help from u respected Ladies, to establish the Society of Navzadegan."

In my opinion the establishment of this ssociation should win the attention of hose who wish progress and prosperity to he country, for it is intended to control he death rate of children, and help to ncrease the population. And this is the ost important national duty. Such a so- iety should be established not only at Te- eran but also in all other parts of the country. Like women in other countries, the Persian women should assist and help us more than men in this matter. The body required for the management of the affairs of this society and its branches, should be elected at this meeting.

WASTE OF MONEY.

I deem it proper to speak on another important matter in which I am quite sure your opinion will coincide with mine.

The large sums of money which are wasted on purchase of ornaments and jewels and especilly on costly dresses of women, chiefly among the higher strata of the community, are as you all know, a superflous item of household "Budget" and no use is to be expected from it, except increase of foreign imports and subsequent national loss. It is a matter of fact that this extravagance, besides preventing us from attending to more important matters, will conduce to the weakness of the country, augment national poverty, and result in the diminution of Persia's population.

We lose little by leaving off the manner of adorning ourselves and grasp the habit of robing in simple raiments and ornaments which are supplied by our own country. It will check national poverty and help us to realize our benevolent aims.

In order to give practical lead in this direction, the Royal family have taken the first step and determined to use no foreign ornaments or jewels hereafter. We hope and feel sure, that all ladies will feel the urgent need of the nation and will help and co-operate with us towards the achievement of our aim. By this means, they will acquire a high position in the eyes of the ladies of other nations through their patriotic sentiments.

We request the ladies present in this assembly to found branches of our society in other parts of the country and invite other ladies to co-operate.

As the "Shire-Khorshide-Sorkh" association is under the care of His Imperial Majesty and leadership of our beloved Crown Prince, we shall also place this society and its branches, which will be established in the Capital as well as in all provinces, under our own care, and will choose Shahdokht Shams-Pahlavi as the president. We hope that by their efforts and achievements, social and moral, the honourable ladies will give us cause for gratification.—"Bulletin of the Iran League."

KARNATAK AND THE YOUTH LEAGUE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under the above title, Mr. R. S. Apranji wails over the fact that no Youth Conference has been held so far in Karnatak and that Karnatak lost an opportunity of holding one at Bagalkot when several other conferences were held there. Probably, Mr. Apranji does not know that the Bagalkot conferences were held when the colleges were in session. The Youth movement so far is chiefly an organisation of college students and as Karnatak does not possess any educational centre like Bombay or Poona and further as means of communication between different parts of Karnatak are not easy, the holding of an All-Karnatak Youth Conference involves much expense and trouble which an organization in its early stages cannot bear. Thus, our failure to hold an All-Karnatak Youth Conference is due to the peculiar difficulties of our province and not due to any indifference towards the Youth movement.

After all, the progress of a movement does not depend on the number of conferences held and I can assure Mr. Apranji that several local organizations have been started which are doing quite good work. A Youth League has been started in Dharwar District while a District Youth Conference is going to be held at Mangalore under the presidency of Mr. Nariman. Other districts too are forging ahead. The Karnatak Youths have not begun the movement with conferences, it is true. But they are as much alive to their duty as Youths in other parts of India and Mr. Apranji need not be afraid of their bringing a bad name to Karnatak.—Yours, etc.,

HUSSAIN YUSUF SHEIKH.
Deccan College,
Poona, Sept. 21.

"SPOIL-SPORT" WIVES.

WHY EDMONTON DISLIKES WOMEN BOWLERS.

The reason for the ban on women players on the Edmonton Bowling Green has at last come to light. It was revealed by Mr. F. A. Broad, Edmonton's M.P.

"The men are afraid," said Mr. Broad, "that if women take up the game, their wives will insist on playing with them. And the game, they think, would then become a family affair instead of a skilled sport."

HARASSING RULE.

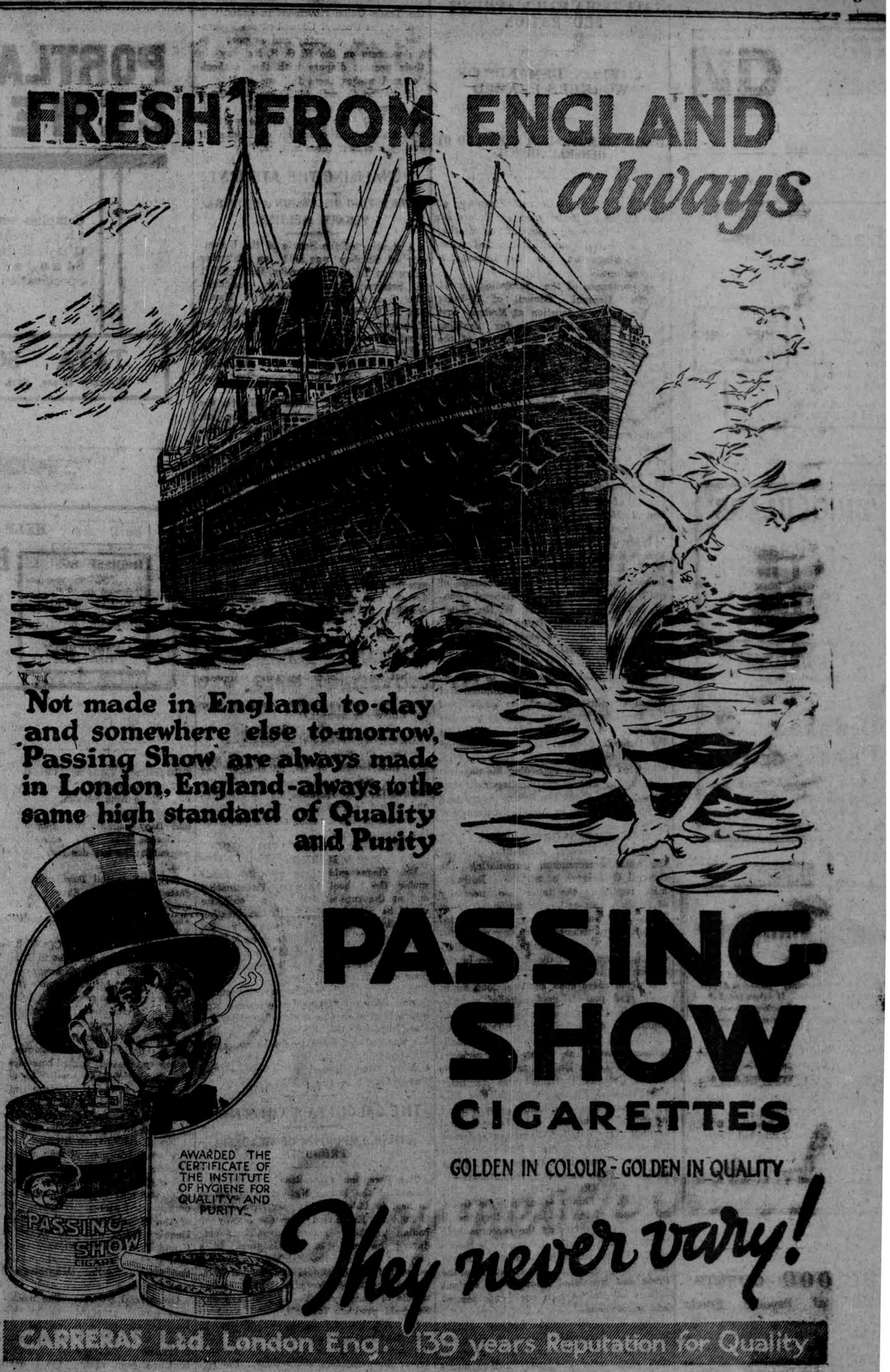
SUGGESTION TO B. B. & C. I. CO AUTHORITIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please oblige me by giving place to the following few lines in your widely read paper.

"On Tuesday, the 18th instant, from Dahanu Road station I happened to go to Bombay by the train arriving at Dahanu Road station at about 10-20 a.m. I reached the station just after the arrival of the train. I went to the ticket office to purchase a ticket, but no man was there who can issue the same. Two members of the staff who were inside the office told me to get a ticket from the ticket-collector, who was standing at the gate. Before approaching him I put my baggage in the train, and informed the guard, that "there is no time to buy a ticket and I want your permission to get into the train without a ticket." He replied that he had no authority or power to do anything in the matter and that it was the same thing whether I inform him or the wall. On inquiring from him I learnt that the train would wait for 5 minutes, and I went to the ticket-collector standing at the gate and asked him to issue one ticket. He told me that "under the rule, I cannot issue the ticket after the arrival of the train." Under these circumstances I was obliged to travel without a ticket. Will anybody enlighten me whether such rule is valid and enforceable and is in the interest of the passengers? If this be so the passengers will have to keep a schedule to the effect that at what stations tickets will not be issued after the arrival of the train. I don't understand why such rule is in existence. Only to harass the passengers? When there are clear five minutes within which time a passenger can do a lot of things, and looking to the urgency of the work that the passenger has, the rule ought to be overridden and should not be enforced so strictly. I earnestly hope that the Railway authorities would take into serious consideration and would try to relieve the hardships of the passengers to which they are put to."—Yours, etc.,

C. T. DESAI.
G. M. Jain Hostel,
De Lisle Road,
Bombay 13
Sept. 21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ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

COMMON DEMANDS OF WORKERS FRAMED

DRAFT MEMORANDUM APPROVED BY GENERAL COUNCIL

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation sends the following report of the meeting of the General Council of the Federation held at Simla on the 12th instant for publication:—

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the General Council of All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Madras last month, the Sub-Committee for drafting the memorandum of grievances of the Railwaymen met at Simla on 8th September 28 and prepared a memorandum of common demands on behalf of the Railwaymen in India, for adoption by the General Council of the Federation which met at the same place on 12th September 28 to consider the draft memorandum. Messrs. S. C. Joshi and P. S. Kholatkar of G. I. P. Ry. Staff Union, Messrs. Joglekar and V. B. Purandhare of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Mr. Morshal Fernandez of B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employees' Union, Messrs. Surendranath and H. S. Bhatanagar of E. I. Ry. Union, Moradabad, Mr. R. C. Mittier of E. I. Ry. Labour Union, Kagaul, Messrs. S. Guruswamy and W. V. R. Naidu of B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union attended the meetings of the Sub-Committee and the General Council, Mr. M. A. Khan of N. W. Ry. Union and Mr. Ramaprasad Sarma of E. I. Ry. Union, Lucknow also attended as visitors.

MR. GIRI'S LETTER.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., the Vice-President of the Federation in the unavoidable absence of the President Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, on account of the floods in Kashmeer, presided over the meeting. A letter from Mr. V. V. Giri the General Secretary of the Federation who was bedridden on account of an attack of influenza regretting his physical inability to attend the meeting and stating his views about the future programme to be undertaken by the Federation was read.

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES.

Then the General Council considered the draft memorandum formulating the General Grievances of all the Railwaymen, regarding the immediate necessity of living wages and constitution of wages Boards, existing system of arbitrary infliction of punishments causing great insecurity of service, insufficiency of sanitary quarters, racial discrimination in the service conditions of the Railwaymen and other grievances such as fines, long hours work, inadequacy of medical relief, periodical medical examination, insistence of counter-signature by Railway Doctors, of certificates issued by Registered Practitioners, inequitable gratuity Provident Fund and Leave Rules, insufficient number of Railway Institutes and facilities for Technical Education of Railway Employees and their children, favouritism in award of promotions, etc. The General Council after detailed discussion endorsed the report to be submitted to the Railway Board and the Government of India and passed the following resolutions:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. (a). "This meeting of the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation approves of the accompanying memorandum for the Common Demands of the Railwaymen in India and resolves that this programme be published in the Press and circulated amongst the various Unions of Railwaymen for endorsement and suggestions."

(b). "This Council further authorises the General Secretary to make vigorous efforts to secure the approval and suggestions of the Railwaymen's Unions in India for this memorandum. The General Council also requests the various Unions and the General Secretary to collect material in support of the memorandum."

DEPUTATION.

2 (a). "In view of the serious discontent that prevails among all classes of the Railway workers in India, this Council resolves that the Common programme of Demands should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Railway Board."

(b). "This Council further resolves that a deputation of the Federation should at some suitable time interview the Honourable the Member of the Government of India in charge of the Railways and the Railway Board to discuss the common programme of Demands."

3. "The General Council resolves that the next meeting of the Council as well as that of the Federation should be held at Jherriah for two days either preceding or following the Sessions of the Trade Union Congress."

PROTEST AGAINST TRADES DISPUTES BILL.

4. "The General Council strongly protests against the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Bill as being detrimental to the interests of the workers and the Trade Union movement in India."

5. "The General Council of the Federation offers its sympathy and support to the workers on the N. G. S. Railway in their present dispute with the authorities and wishes them full success."

6. "The Council authorises the General Secretary to spend a sum not exceeding Rs. 500/- per month for the work of organisation and collection of materials during the next three months."

PENALISING THE STUDENT

INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT BOMBAY SENATE MEETING

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the University Hall, Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, presiding. The Senate elected Principal H. Hamil, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Dr. B. N. Ranina and Principal N. M. Shah, members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year.

The Senate then affiliated Karnatak College, Dharwar, for the B.A. Pass Course in Pali with retrospective effect from June, 1928.

As recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate amended Regulation 62 of the University Handbook for 1928-29 in regard to M.A. Examination as under:—

"A candidate who has passed the examination in one principal language will be permitted to reappear at the examination, on the submission of a new application and payment of the full fee, in a principal language other than the one in which he has once passed and will, on passing in such additional principal language, be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who has passed the examination in the languages branch under the old regulations will similarly be permitted to reappear at the examination in a principal language different from the two languages in which he has already passed and will, on passing in such principal language, be granted a certificate to that effect. Candidates thus reappearing at the examination in a principal language will not be eligible for a class or for University awards."

DR. VIEGAS' PROPOSAL.

Dr. A. C. Viegas then moved:—

"That the Senate is strongly of opinion that the fee of Rs. 25 charged for verifying marks under each head at the School Leaving Examination is excessive and should be reduced to Re. 1 and to a maximum of Rs. 5 under all the heads of the Examination."

FEE FOR VERIFICATION OF MARKS.

Dr. Viegas said there were five heads under the School Leaving Examination and at the rate of Rs. 25 a candidate would have to pay Rs. 125 for verification while the examination fee was only Rs. 15 per candidate. The Senate, he submitted, acted as a Jew in this matter and he urged the House not to penalise the poor candidates.

It was pointed out by some members during discussion that the proposal was impracticable as the work of verification was done by the Secretary and if the fee was reduced there would be many applications for verification.

After some discussion the proposition was referred to the Syndicate.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

A HUGE EMPORIUM OF SWADESHI PRODUCTS

The Reception Committee of the 43rd Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Calcutta this year have decided to hold an Exhibition for the display of Indian produce, manufactures, arts etc. during the session of the Congress. It is proposed to keep the Exhibition open for a month from the middle of December 1928, to the middle of December 1928, to the middle of January 1929. If you have any Swadeshi products for sale, and want to make them known, use the Exhibition. If you want to buy, learn or enjoy, use the Exhibition. Whether for imcediate utility, or for permanent connections, the Exhibition will be the best medium.

All the available Indian goods will be in the Exhibition for you to choose from. Such machinery, both Indian and foreign, will also be displayed as may help the indigenous manufacture of our raw material, or stimulate our cottage industries, or improve our health and hygiance.

(1) "Khadi:" Khadi will be accorded the place of honour, and it is expected that the exhibits will range from the ordinary coarse variety to the choicest patterns and finest spun qualities yet produced. A special feature of this section will be the Charka demonstration comprising every variety of Charka. The adaptability of the Charka to particular requirements and its economy in use will be explained.

(2) "Other Textiles: (3) "General Manufactures: (4) "Arts and Grafts" (5) "Indian Machinery and Materials, suitable for" Building and Structural purposes Agriculture, Cottage Industries, Sanitation, Miscellaneous.

(6) "Foreign Machinery useful for" Indigenous Industries, Agriculture, Cottage Industries, Sanitation, other national purposes.

(7) "Agricultural products of" Individuals, (8) "Departments of Industries of" Provincial Governments and Indian States will be accommodated in this Section. (9) "Minerals:" These will include every kind of mineral product to be found in India. (10) "Fine Arts Section."

(11) "Sanitation and Public Health and Baby welfare, (12) Sports and Entertainments, (13) The educative and propagandist Section deserves special mention."

(14) "A special Pavilion for" accommodating the Indian States' products and special exhibits is proposed to be erected. This Section will be in charge of a special Sub-Committee.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATION.

The Exhibition will be held in the area known as the Park Circus, on about 25 acres of ground just opposite the Calcutta Tramways Company's Depot, bounded by the newly constructed wide roads of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The place is open and sanitary and extremely easy of access. Besides the tramway service, motor omnibuses, taxis, horse-drawn vehicles and rickshaws will be abundantly available. A special feature will be the routing and parking of these conveyances, and special traffic volunteers will constantly attend on the exhibitors and visitors.

The Exhibition authorities will maintain an Intelligence Bureau which will endeavour to provide statistical and other information, and any other help that the exhibitors may require in order to establish permanent business relations. The Offices of the Management will be near by. An Enquiry Office will be located near the Grand Entrance as well as a volunteer service station for work within the Exhibition area. Traffic volunteers will be a separate force.

Commercial Service:—The most important service proposed to be rendered by the management will be the bringing together of buyers and sellers, financiers and middlemen. This service is expected to continue even after the exhibition is closed.

A special Hall will be set apart where business transactions and conversations can be carried on in comfort.

Directory and Guide:—A Directory and Guide of the exhibition will be published later on containing lists of Articles in the Exhibition, Names of Exhibitors and their products, statistics where necessary, maps and plans and a large variety of other information.

Sinemas, competitions in wrestling, lathi-play, swordsmanship and other similar attractions will be arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. Refreshment pavilions, retiring rooms, rest stands etc. will be provided.

Prizes, Medals and Certificates will be awarded to the exhibitors according to their respective merits.

HOME FOR LADY STUDENTS

RECEIPTS OF VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

Mrs. D. N. Sirur, President, Committee Variety Entertainment in aid of the Home for Women Students, writes.

A Variety Entertainment was held at the Baliwala Theatre on September 12 in aid of the Home for Women Students. A short account of the Home has already appeared in the papers. As the funds of the Home were found to be inadequate, it was decided to organise a Variety Entertainment. A Concert Committee was formed with Miss Narmadabai Samarth as the Honoray Secretary. Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar, Dr. Kashibai Nowrange, Mrs. Kashibai Kothare, Miss Pirojabai Anandkar, Miss Krishnabai Javere, Mrs. Sitabai Annegiri, Mrs. Kamalabai Rajadhyaksha as members and Miss Godubai Samarth as the Honorary Treasurer. A Sub-Committee was formed from among the members which took upon itself the arrangement of the programme.

CREDITABLE EFFORTS BY YOUNG LADIES.

Taking into consideration that Hindu ladies are novices in organising such functions, there might have been many drawbacks. But if the public realices the difficulties that the Hindu ladies have to encounter in persuading their friends to take part in such functions to help a charitable cause I am sure they will appreciate the earnest efforts of the young ladies who came forward to help the noble cause. The Sub-Committee, Miss Sayyad, Miss Kamaladevi Pradhan, Miss Samant and members of the Saraswat Mahila Samaj who took part in the programme are to be congratulated on the success of the function. It is all the more creditable that with very little time at their disposal for practice and rehearsals the young ladies who took part in the Entertainment acquitted themselves very well. The Committee has handed over to the Home an amount of Rs. 2224-9-0 being proceeds of the sale of tickets and copies of programme. The following donations were also received with thanks:—

1) Mrs. R. Row Rs. 100-0-0, (2) B. R. Madgaokar Esqr. Rs. 25-0-0, (3) Ishwardas Laxmidas Esqr. Rs. 10-0-0, (4) Mrs. Sonabai Jayakar Rs. 21-0-0, (5) Dr. Kashibai Nowrange Rs. 21-0-0, (6) Mrs. Sundrabai D. Sirur Rs. 21-0-0, (7) Mrs. Kashibai Kothare Rs. 10-0-0, (8) Sums below Rs. 10/-, Rs. 18-8-0.

Total Rs. 226-8-0.

AN AUTHORITY FOR POST-MORTEM

CORONERS' CRITICISM

The right of a doctor to hold a post-mortem examination on the body of a man who died in hospital and to allow medical men who were not connected with the institution to be present formed the subject of discussion at an inquest held in Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin.

The inquiry concerned the death of William Deathe, aged 41, an ex-soldier, of Lower Dominick Street, Dublin, who on August 20 was admitted to Mercer's Hospital suffering from gas poisoning. Later he died in Jervis Street Hospital. Deathe was a motor-driver.

Dr. Francis Murray, house surgeon, of Jervis Street Hospital, stated that Deathe was admitted on August 20 complaining of severe headache. He was ten days in the hospital before he died. The witness held a post-mortem examination.

Dr. L. A. Byrne (the Coroner): By whose authority did you hold a post-mortem?—I had the authority of the head physician, Dr. Davitt, to do so, and the man's wife.

Why didn't you communicate with the Coroner?—Dr Davitt having ordered it, and, he being the senior physician, I did it.

Dr. Murray further stated, in reply to questions by the Coroner, that a number of other doctors were present at the post-mortem. They gave him to understand that they were acting on behalf of insurance companies and the man's employers.

Mr. Murray stated that death was a result of paralysis of the respiratory and cardiac centres following the cerebral haemorrhage.

The Coroner: Where are the remains?—On the pathologist's slab.

Are they on these premises?—No, they have been taken away.

The witness said that a small section of the kidney was at present with Dr. Burke, pathologist of Steevens Hospital.

The Coroner: Who gave authority for their removal from the hospital?—I cannot say.

The Coroner said that the whole proceedings were entirely irregular, and he would have to adjourn the inquest, the police to notify Dr. Davitt to be present.

SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

Messrs. K. R. P. Shroff Manekjal Premchand Roychand, E. F. Groombridge and Jagmohandas J. Kapadia write:—'A Shareholders' Association has been recognised to be a long-felt want in this City. It is now proposed to form such an Association at the earliest possible date. To avoid delay the necessary Regulations have been prepared and have been approved by a well-known firm of Solicitors.

A meeting of the Shareholders whose sympathies are with the movement will be held on Wednesday, (the 26th instant.) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Share Bazaar, Dalal Street, Fort, when the Association will be formally constituted. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside.

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PAINTING-OLD AND NEW-AT THE TOWN HALL

(Continued from page 6.)

and contemporary environment. The Mughal and Persian painters were, evidently, as keen about, say, festivals, processions, dance and song, as fond of animals, birds and flowers, as those who have given us the immoral glories of Ajanta and Bagh. But the spirit which animated them was different. And, the artistic result, as even the eye unfamiliar with Indian art can immediately detect, was, inevitably, different.

IRREPRESSIBLE INSTINCTS.

The picture entitled "Entertainment at Persian House" (20) is indicative of the period when Persian painting arrived as a stranger and stood aloof. The "Old Type of Cart" (23) and "Panther Chasing Deer" (201) suggest the period when the irrepressible artistic instincts of the country had, by respectful appropriation of some of the artists' manners, naturalised him. Particularly noticeable is the frolicking animation of the bullocks (23) and of the masterly sweep of movement uphill of the panther and the deer (201). During the Mughal period—compared with the period of the Bagh paintings it is modern—the modern tendency of art for art's sake, judged by the paintings, received perhaps for the first time its amazing prominence.

STENCILLED ART.

We have thus offered to us not only the identical subjects and persons treated in identical manner, although with different artistic results, by different painters, we have also numerous examples of paintings, favoured by the aesthetes of the times and manufactured for his glory and pleasure, by the painter who knew the skilful use of the stencil. "Ragini Todi and other Drawings" (178)—it is "Kukubha", not "Todi"—reveal the method. The marvellous control of the brush line explains the reason of the minutely punctured drawing. Like the present-day painter, the painter of the Mughal times supplied the patron with fashionable themes and, usually, flattering portraits. Accordingly, we see quite an appreciable amount of portraits and of popular themes like "Leila Majnun", "Baz Bahadur and Rupmati" or "Mulla Do Pyaza". These portraits and themes will not be overlooked. But one must direct attention to "A Jeweller and Sardar" (43) and "Prince listening to Music" (47)—apparently by the same artist—and "Rupamati and Bazbahdur" (60) as well as "Mulla Do Pyazi's Belongings" (28).

RAJPUT PAINTINGS.

Rajput paintings, as a rule, combine austere simplicity in treatment, technique and colour with a wider and more aspiring range of themes. We see in them less of the gold of the elaborate borders and of the life and pompous activities of the court generally found in the Mughal paintings. Compare, for instance, "Rajput Sardar of Udaipur" (56) with almost any of the Mughal portraits on the screens. The contrast or difference would be obvious. The "Dance" (198) with its patterned music and movement and drapery, the "Ranga Panchmi" (113), "Gopi on her Terrace" (116), "Frightened at the Storm" (150), "Shiva and Parvati" (174), "Radha and Krishna" (190), "The Elopment" (195), "Jadhav Rao" (226) and "Shivaji Maharaj Chhatrapati" (220) or the two "Holi" panels, misnamed "music party" (218, 225) should be sufficiently suggestive of the kind and variety of the themes attempted by the "Rajput" artist. And, even in the Rajput paintings could be discerned the difference between the clever crafts and the gifted artist. And, the portraits (115, 124 or 131) compared with portraits (119 or 130) explain the difference.

RAG, TAL AND SEASONS.

The paintings meant to be allegorical interpretation of melodies, time and rhythm and seasons indicate the extremes to which art for art's sake or symbols for symbols' sake could be pushed. For, if the "Hindole" (264) is obviously of greater artistic appeal than the "Hindole" (276), it is certainly because it is guided and inspired by something deeper than the sophistry in the latter picture.

MODERN EFFORTS.

The section assigned to modern efforts in painting is not by any chance to be mistaken as indicative of the best efforts of the present-day painters in India. But if it is not, on the whole, indicative of indisputable artistic achievements, it is certainly suggestive of the present-day tendencies and experiments. Chugtai's popular themes and nearly perfect and finished craftsmanship exercise their natural appeal on the popular mind. His "Child" (87) or his "Extinguished Flame" (89) are characteristic examples. Chugtai is cleverer in tints than in colour. The "Old Lamp" (90) is an exception. "Radha at Play" is, however, a picture which betrays Chugtai, it does not reveal him. For, in that picture he has failed to handle colour and movement with the judgment he reveals in his finished and rhythmical pictures. The two large-size pictures, by an anonymous artist, one a portrait of a warrior and another a girl with flying drapery, is noticeable the one by its characterisation, the other by its colour.

NAND LAL, KER, GANGOLI.

It should be superfluous to elaborate on the work of Nand Lal Bose. His solitary example "Krishna watching Radha" (94) may be taken as an example, particularly, of his sound sense for design and composition a trait not often observed in modern Indian paintigs. Ker's "Cloudy Day" (85) has a texture eminently suitable for the earth colours he has selected for relieving the breeze and movement in line which give life to his figure. Gangoli's picture of "Urvashi" (95), Ranad Ukil's "Message of the Bee" (41 a) and "Krishna and Radha" (26), Gupta's unnamed portrait (52) along with Satyanarayan Rao's "Triumph" may be mentioned for their evident artistic appeal.

DAS, DUTT, UKIL.

The portraits of Gandhi (12 A, 12 C) painted by Mrs. Frieda Das show her artistic skill in a manner not hitherto suspected but not altogether surprising for one who has won recognition in France as a mural painter. Her significant and accomplished treatment of lines place her remote from the "expressive" technique by which some of her recent work had achieved appreciation. S. Ukil's "Reflection" (34) and "Krishna and his Worshippers" (32) are examples of the artist's manifold development.

LUCKNOW AND ANDHRA.

A. D. Thomas has, apparently, fertile imagination, a dangerous gift. He has also a facile skill in technique, not less misleading an acquisition. If instead of Omar Khayamish experiments he could be persuaded to develop his artistic talents along the lines suggested, for example, particularly, in "Marriage Procession" (75, 77) or in "Milkmaid" (60) or in "Call of the Pipe" (63) it is likely he would soon place himself in the first rank. Shree Ramavaish is another artist of promise. "The Grinder" (64) and the "Pooja" (70) are an earnest. The paintings from Andhra depict a refreshing familiarity with daily surroundings. Bhanumurti's "Worshipper" (7), Venkatratnam's "Fisherman's Village" (5) and Narayen's "Playing on Kumera" (1) may be mentioned as examples.

EXTENSION OF THE RENT ACT

(Continued from page 6.)

landing on these shores had promised that in every thing he would do he would consult the public weal. That promise has not been fulfilled, at least so far as the tenants of Bombay are concerned. If H. E. the Governor desires to leave a good name behind him, he should exert his influence to persuade his colleagues in the Executive Council to pay some heed to the interests of seven lacs of tenants of Bombay, instead of surrendering them to the tender mercy of rapacious landlords. I appeal to His Excellency's humanity to signalise his regime by an act of justice which will redound more to his credit than any other act of his administration.

BANGALORE SHOOTING INQUIRY.

STAFF OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

BANGALORE, Sept. 22.

"Only when the situation got beyond civil control military aid should be sought," observed Major Krishna Raj Urs, Staff Officer, Mysore State Troops, giving evidence before the Visvesvaraya Committee.

Three squadrons consisting of 360 horses were mobilized on July 30. In the absence of definite orders the Lancers, he said, could not have used weapons.

The witness deposed to having seen a zenana cart leaving Mr. Abbas Khan's house at about midnight, but he was unable to say what it contained.

Arrests and searches could easily have been effected that night had the civil authorities wanted to do so. He could not confirm or contradict the firing incident as the military reached the spot later.

Mr. Sridharamurti, District Educational Officer, was examined in camera. A. P.

OPIUM HABIT IN FAR EAST.

LEAGUE SANCTIONS MONEY FOR INQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Geneva.—The League Budget Committee sanctioned a grant of 100,000 Swiss francs towards the expenses of the enquiry into opium-smoking in Far East. As the expenses will probably exceed 200,000 francs Britain has offered 50,000 asking the Powers whose territories are included in the enquiry to contribute the balance. The Japanese and the Chinese delegates opposed the grant.—Reuter.

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THE MILL STRIKE

To The Ediaor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The only way to egect an aimeable settlement when millowners as well as mill-workers are anxious to carry out their own suggestions) is independently to work out figures so as to benefit the working classes without causing a heavy loss to the employers of labour.

Of the several suggestions I have made, the first one deals with the "three-looms system." I very strongly appealed to the members of the Mill-Owners' Association recently to give up this idea altogether. This very reasonable reform in the name of "economy and effeciency" seems to be a very sound one. Yet to carry out the same into effect against the will of the weavers is a suicidal policy.

The other small changes which I have indicated here will certainly benefit, to some extent, the mill-operatives on fixed pay drawing less than twentythree rupees per month; and so I only pray that they may be approved of, without making any changes therein. I have not at all moved in the matter of effecting any changes in the proposed wages so far as they relate to the Departments, where the piece-work system is in force as the truth will be brought to light when the mill-operatives actually receive their wages, after serving for one or two months when the Strike is brought to an amicable settlement at an early date. In short, the harder and more conscientiously the operative works, the higher his pay will be.

In these circumstances it is no use appealling to the Labour leaders or to the mill-owners without giving them a chance to know where they stand to call the strike off or to induce the workers to resume work almost immediately. I should like to see that all the mill operatives join their duties with a spirit of goodwill and that the mill-owners also decide to treat the workers sympathetically by their actions, (and not in mere words) in getting them the slight increment proposed by me, after going through the whole case very carefully and the same, to have effect from the date of their resuming work.

I have every reason to believe that the slight increment proposed by me for the following classes of mill-operatives will be sanctioned without making any further changes therein. And those classes of mill-operatives drawing a fixed monthly pay, are as follows:—

(1) Female Sweepers: (2) Male Sweepers; (3) Bigaries and Coolies: (4) Navganies; (5) Banders and Oilers (looking after more than 3000 Grey Winding Spindles); (6) Junior Number Markers; (7) Senior Number Markers: (8) Bobbin Carriers; (9) Hoistmen; (10) Beam Carriers; (11) Head Size Mixers; (12) Size Mixers; (13) Heald Repairers; (14) Reed Repairers; (15) Weft Cellar Mukadams; (16) Beam Painters; (17) Second Assistant Cut-Lookers; (18) Assistant Stampers; (19) Stitchers; (20) Scalemen; (21) Ticket Appliers; (22) Piece-Sorters; (23) Oilmen; (who look after less than 3000 Grey Winding Spindles); (24) Front Calendarmen; (25) Cloth Carriers, Finishers Sewers and Silkers; (26) Bundlers; (27) Front Folders; (28) Back Folders; (29) Tables Folders; (30) Mixing Spreaders and Bale Breakmen; (31) Lattice Feeders; (32) Oilmen; (33) Bardan Pickers and Male Sweepers; (34) Dropping Carriers; (35) Hand Feeders; (36) Lap Machine Scutchers and Intermeriate or Finishing Scutchers (One man per machine); (37) Senior Lap Machine Scutchers (2 men for three machines); (38) Bondas or Roller Lap or Thread Extractormen; (39) Hagl Waste Breakers; (40) Roving End Breakers; (41) Junior Grinders and Strippers; (42) Card Tenters; (43) Flat Grinders; (44) Card-Room Oilers; (45) Tarwallas (46) Doff Carriers; (47) Ring-Piecers on Single Side Twist; (48) Ring Piecers on Weft; (49) Feeders; (50) Scutchermen; (51) Tenters; (52) Senior Grinders; (53) Labellers; (54) Weighers; (55) Knotters; (56) Pressers; (57) Bumlo-Boys; (58) Baleys; (59) Wrapping Boys; and (60) Rope Slicers.

In short, I have nothing more to add than to appeal to all the mill-owners, to approve of my reasonable suggestions, if they wish that the mill strike should be amicably settled:—Yours etc.

NARAYAN RAO KULKARNI.

'PRESENTATION TO BOMBAY" BISHOP.

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—While agreeing with your correspondent "A Churchman" in regard to what he had stated about the Bishop of Bombay, may I crave leave to ask one or two questions? Is it a fact that the Bishop of Bombay excommunicated a man for six months in March last for attempting to join Methodist Church in 1924 as if it was a grave sin to associate with the Methodist people? Is it also a fact at the same time he appointed a non-conformist to be a Church Warden of St. James' Church, Thana in spite of the protest of well-known churchmen?—Yours, etc.

INDIA BLACK BILLS V. BURMA BLACK BILLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Legislative Assembly has at present under consideration two Bills stigmatised by the Press and the public as "Black Bills," viz., "The Trades Disputes Bill" and the Public Safety Bill. The members of the Assembly will doubtless closely scrutinise the Bills to find out whether they are innocuous and necessary or obnoxious and unnecessary. The essential thing to see is whether the preamble and the statement of objects and reasons on the one hand, and the clauses of the Bills on the other, aim at an identical object. And there is a special reason for this scrutiny as I will show below.

2. Those, inside and outside the Assembly, interested in the two Bills had better studied the history of the two "Black Bills" of the Burma Government of 1925 and their extinction after heated debates in that Council. The Burma Bills are briefly referred to below:—

(1) *"The Burma Expulsion of Offenders Bill"* was directed *against educated Indians* and was intended to vest the executive with power of deportation, without a judicial trial, of political offenders. The preambles and statement of objects and reasons were harmless but the Bill itself have drastic power to the Executive. The Burma Legislative Council succeeded in passing the Bill, in spite of a strong protest from Indian members and some unofficial European members. The Governor-General gave his assent to the Bill but got the Burma Government to pass an amending Act excluding Indians from the operation of the original Act. Indian members of the Council thus won in the end and educated Indians against whom the measure was aimed, were protected.

(2) *"The Burma Sea Passengers Tax Bill"* was aimed *against Indian labourers.* The object was to impose special heavy taxes on these labourers so as to deter them from entering Burma. The preamble, the statement of objects and reasons and the Bill were cleverly prepared as in the case cited above. The Burma Legislative Council succeeded in passing this Bill also in spite of the strong protest of Indian members and some unofficial European members. But the Governor-General refused to give his assent to the Bill. Here the victory of the Indian members of Council was glorious and complete.

In the case of both the Bills the attitude of the European unofficial members referred to above was praiseworthy.

3. The four representatives of Burma in the Legislative Assembly, one representing the European constituency and the other three representatives of Burma, will be able to throw light on the history of the two Burma Bills which were stigmatised in that province as "Black Bills." Fortunately, one of the members of the Burma Legislative Council, namely, Mr. J. K. Munshi (a Parsi) at present sits in the Assembly as a representative of Burma, and had fought against the two Bills in the local council. He will, therefore, be able to give a history of those "Black Bills", and to tell the Assembly whether the present Bills are vitiated by the same defects as those which characterised the Burma Bills.—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTINY.

MUSIC—A LUXURY

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago, there were some unpleasant remarks about the "unsporty" spirit of Bombay with regard to music, inasmuch as was evinced by the lack of support which should have otherwise been accorded to the Bombay Chamber Orchestra by the people. Owing to lack of funds this orchestra was considerably handicapped much to the regret of all music lovers and particularly the Broadcasting Company whose chief features on the programmes were the concerts of the Bombay Chamber Orchestra. The people of Bombay, however, are certainly not to blame for this regrettable state of things. The cause lies elsewhere. If things were done in the proper way and matters remedied the Bombay Chamber Orchestra would not in the least be dependent upon charity for its maintence provided it could get a decent turnout for its concerts. But this is exactly where it failed, and for the simple reason that there are comparatively few musicians in Bombay. Herein lies the main cause for which Government is greatly responsible. Had Government to remove the excessive and ridiculous duty of 33 per cent. levied on musical instruments, it would bring the study of music within the reach of all. It would make music more popular, and the prospects of getting a crowded house would be always bright. But, as things are, especially in these hard times, the majority of us can ill afford to take us music owing to its being very expensive, due to the excessive customs duty of 33 per cent.

How music can be considered a luxury, is hard to understand. Perhaps, those who were responsible for the 33 per cent duty knew nothing of music, or, at any rate, could not appreciate it. There was a time when music was a luxury. That was when the Romans employed Greek slaves as singers and players out of mere pomp and lavishness. The Romanse themselves knew little or nothing of music, and being preeminently a martial race the only music they could probably appreciate was the trumpet call. In the reign of Nero, the pursuit of music was merely fashionable because of the Emperor himself being devoted to music. Having therefore no taste for music and no distinctive music of their own, they relied on Greek slaves for these, only as a display of luxury.

Music is no more a luxury now. It is as necessary and beneficial as sunlight. It is, as someone remarks, the one thing of heaven which we have on earth and the one thing of earth which we take back to heaven. We have music at a funeral to soothe the depressed spirit. We have music in the war to lend courage to the soldiers. We have music in our homes to chase away dullness. We have music in the shooting of films to help the actors. Then, there is the music at a banquet to help us to an extra junk of meat. There is music everywhere with some definite purpose—to say nothing of the music which is intended to drive your next door neighbour to other quarters.

It is absurd to class music as a luxury when only with a few exceptions it is so. One might as well describe a grim battle as a luxurious war for the only reason that there was the regimental band playing at the time. And one might as well say that the army lives in luxury because it maintains a band; and, arguing on the same basis one might as well question such extravagance on the part of Government.

Instead of finding fault with the people cannot somebody move Government to abolish duty on things musical? Music has long since ceased to be a luxury. Even as far back as the 15th century music was considered a cult, and it became so common that no man's education was considered complete without music. Progressive civilisation is dependent on the encouragement of education and as music is education, and it is up to a Government to do all in its power to encourage it. Moreover, music to many is a means of livelihood, and this class of people should at least be exempted from paying 33 per cent duty as it is certainly not a luxury to them:—Yours etc.

J. B. BRACE.

18 Chimbai,
Bandra, 19th Sept., 1928.

PROTECTION TO CHEMICALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read the views of your two correspondents regarding the above subject. Being naturally very much interested in the chemical industries and particularly in chemicals manufactured in India I take this opportunity of pulling my views before the public which I hope will find space in your valuable National paper.

Messrs. Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., and Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., have requested the Government to protect the chemicals manufactured by them by charging higher import duty than that at present charged viz 15 per cent. Now, before Government can give protection to any industry they have got to see whether there is an dumping of foreign chamicals and whether any foreign firms are selling chemicals at prices lower than those of the world. I think there is absolutely no dumping of these chemicals and I suppose the abovement companies do not seek protection on that ground. The other argument may be that if protection is given for a small period, these companies may organise their factories and may be able to defy the world competion. But Messrs. Eastern Chemical Co., Ltd., has so far as I know, have come into existence for about 15 years and Messrs. Dharmashi Morarjee chemical Co., are manufacturing chemicals for last five or six years.

They are large manufacturers of sulphuric acid and of the chemicals in which sulphuric acid play a very imprortant part. Now if Government protect sulphuric acid by charging higher custom duty, it means that in India, sulphuric acid will sell at a much higher price than at present. As it is, there is very heavy freight on sulphuric acid as it is a dangerous article and the price of foreign sulphuric acid C. I. F. Bombay may be taken to be very near £11 plus 15 per cent. custom duty per ton.; whereas in London its selling price is about £6-15.0 per ton. This in itself ought to be sufficient protection to these companies. It is very well known that sulphuric acid is a raw material for many industries and if the price of sulphuric acid advances beyond the already high prices of the acid, it means no industry could be undertaken in India which requires sulphuric acid. If on the contrary, cheap sulphuric acid is available in India, many small industries which are at present unknown to her can be developed. It is a popular saying that the chalization of a country could be ascertained by finding out the consumption of the sulphuric acid in a country. If, therefore Government protect the said two companies and thus raise the price of sulphuric acid, many small industries using the indispensible acid will be killed.

The proper course, in my opinion, will be to help these companies to produce sulphuric acid a cheaper price say, by giving a bounty or by any other arrangement; then all the chemicals mentioned by the said two companies could be profitable manufactured in India. Other small industries using thus acid may also get an impetus. This bounty may be given just for as short a time as it may be necessary for these companies to be able to produce the acid at the competitive price.—Yours etc.

V. U. PAREKH.
M.A., B. Sc., M.S.C.I.
Director, Bhavnagar Chemical Works.
Vartej, Kathiavad.

WHEN WILL LEADERS AWAKEN?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is nearly five month that the Bombay mill strike has continued with the result that the trade of Bombay is paralysed and grim starvation is facing the poor labourers.

Though the trade of the country has almost disappeared and passed away into fortign hands none yet seems to be in earnest to save the little that is still there.

It has been amply proved by the strike that almost all trades of Bombay depend on the mill industry of Bombay and their prosperity is inseparably wound up with the prosperity of the cotton mills of the city.

The mill agents do not seem to feel the pinch as the capital is mainly of the shareholders and consider it derogatory to approach the labourers and have a free and full talk with them with a view to an amicable settlement.

Though some of the mill agents of small mills are willing to open their mills on the basis of the salary paid in March, 1928, the big mill owners are opposed to the idea and do not allow the rest to have their way.

It is not possible to predict how long the strike will continue if it is allowed to drag on. It is really surprising how the Nationalist leaders are silently watching the ruin of the premier national industry of India. Why the sage of Sabarmati, who from his recluse, ran down to the succour of the Bardoli people, does not yet, come out to help the people of Bombay? Why are his able lieutenants still not coming out to guide the movement? Where are the Nationalist leaders of Bombay and why have they not awakened to their sense of duty?

Is not the East India Cotton Association aware how the strike is affecting the cotton trade and what steps if any, have been taken to assis the settlement so that the merchants may be saved from the ultimate ruin that is facing them?

What about the interests of the investing public? Is it not the duty of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association to guard their interests? What has it done to end the strike so that the investing public may be saved from total ruin?

Why is the Indian Merchants' Chamber yet silent, though it happens to have an able and sympathetic secretary? Is not the Committee of the Chamber yet fully convinced that with the prolongation of the mill-strike the trade and industry of Bombay are bound to be ruined?

Will the above public bodies and the nationalist leaders yet wake up in time? Will not the sympathetic Governor of Bombay intervene in the matter and bring the dead lock to an amicable end and thus add one more act of glory to his glorious career and earn the everlasting gratitude of the citizens of Bombay?

If the "laissez-faire" policy is now continued, there will be little wonder if riots break forth and violence becomes the order of the day in the city of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

WELL-WISHER.

THE MAIN CAUSE OF WAR

DEAN INGE'S GENEVA SERMON

Preaching in the Cathedral of St. Peter, before the Assembly of the League of Nations to-day, Dean Inge declared that even thoughtful and religious people were not sufficiently alive either to the peril which hung over civilisation or to the flagrant contradictions between the condition of international politics and the principles of Christianity.

It was not at all helpful, however, to inveigh against the wickedness and folly of human nature in general, still less against the wickedness and folly of particular nations or particular classes. The out-and-out pacifist was usually rather a naive and ill-informed person, convinced of his own rectitude and ready to denounce imaginary wicked people whom he called militarists, Imperialists, aristocrats or what not, whom he supposed to be naturally bloodthirsty. It was not true that wars were made by the manufacturers of armaments or by groups of financiers. The influence of such trades and groups was not great, and "big business" had far more to lose than to gain by a general conflagration.

WARS OF EXPLOITATION.

"The notion that wars are made only by kings and emperors, and that to make the world safe for democracy is to make it safe for peace," Dean Inge declared, "is utterly untrue and extremely dangerous. My study of modern history convinces me that in belligerity and injustice to weaker nations there is not a pin to choose between monarchies and republics. There is, unfortunately, rather more justification for the charge that some wars have been wars of exploitation—economic wars. These are always attacks by some Great Power on barbarous or ill-armed nations. This is precisely the kind of war which the League of Nations ought to be able to prevent.

"As for wars between great nations on the same level of civilisation, like the Great War of 1914, we may surely say without fear of contradiction that no one who has anything to lose is ever likely to vote for such a war again. Frankly I regard this as the trump card in the hand of the friends of peace. As for those persons—and I fear they are numerous—who wish to abolish international rivalries only in order to clear the way for ruthless and probably sanguinary civil war of classes in the bosom of every nation, the friends of peace may pray to be delivered from such allies."

THE DANGER OF PATRIOTISM.

Analysing the main obstacles to permanent peace against which the League had to strive, Dean Inge said that these were two in number, the first being the form which the spirit of patriotism had taken in modern times. "The love of country has burnt with a peculiarly ntense flame in the time in which we live," he said. "The European has idealised his country, almost personifying or deifying it. He has invested it with every glorious attribute; he has persuaded himself that his contrymen, collectively, are the salt of the earth; he has pictured for it a grandiose destiny as the pioneer of a higher an nobler civilisation than the world has yet seen. But this sentiment of patriotism is far too noble a thing to be condemned outright. It needs only to be directed into right channels to be purified from its base, vulgar, and archaic perversons. The question is not whether we ought to love our country, but what kind of success and glory and happiness we should desire for it. Instead of the childish wish to paint the map of the world red, or whatever our national colour may be, our pride should be to make it honoured, respected, and even beloved of other nations."

NATIONS' FEAR OF ATTACK.

Romantic patriotism was one cause of war, Dean Inge asserted, but the main cause was simply fear, fear of sudden and unprovoked attack. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "It is idle to make speeches and write essays against this fear, because at present the fear has a real basis. At present each nation has cause for the fear it feels. Each nation has cause to believe that its national life is in peril unless it is able to take the national life of one or more of its foes, or at least hopelessly to cripple that foe. The causes of fear must be removed, or, no matter what peace may be patched up to-day, or what new treaties may be negotiated to-morrow, these causes will at some future date bring about the same results, bring about a repetition of the same awful tragedy."

"Hitherto," Dean Inge continued, "unwarlike nations have found no mercy. We need only to think of the treatment of China all through the nineteenth century. This is surely the crux of the whole problem. Can the League offer the nations security, not against nations which are willing to keep the Covenant but against any nation which may choose to break it? It would ill become me to advocate any particular solution. I have not the requisite knowledge. Whether the suggestion of an international air force is worth serious consideration is not for me to say. But let us concentrate on this points that the removal of fear of quite reasonable fear, is the riddle of the Sphinx. If the League can solve it, it will have succeeded in its work if not it will have failed."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

EGYPTIAN CONSULATE IN BOMBAY

It is expected that Egyptian Consulates will shortly be established both in Baghdad and Bombay.—("Hamdard.")

Nahas Pasha has expressed the following opinion with regard to the agreement recently concluded between Egypt and America:—"Egypt is jubilant over the fact that she has concluded an agreement with America. No confirmation by Britain is necessary for agreements of this type, since Egypt is independent. Besides, this agreement is not covered by reservations which are not only one-sided but were repudiated by the Egyptian Government in 1924 and 1928.—("Hamdard.")

FREEDOM FOR PERSIAN WOMEN.

"Al-Moqattam" publishes the following:—A message from Basrah states that the Persian Mejlis will very shortly discuss a bill giving full freedom to the Persian women. This bill will unable the Government and others to know how far the educated and enlightened women of Persia are in favour of purdah.—("Hamdard").

"As-Siyasat" is informed that Sultan Ibn Saud has sent a donation of £100 towards the funds of an Islamic industrial school at Al-Quds. The Muslims of Al-Quds have conveyed their thanks to the Sultan.—("Hamdard.")

NATIONAL RAJ.

Commenting on the success achieved by the All-Parties' Conference, "Akali" writes:—Now that the minorities have made great sacrifices, it is up to the majorities to prove that they will treat the former with tolcration and reason. If any majority ill-treats any minority then surely the national raj will become impossible. The national raj is possible only when no injustice is shown to any one and when religious considerations do not prevail in political matters. The success achieved by the All-Parties' Conference has never been achieved by any other political gathering before. This fact is sure to affect the bureaucracy.—("Hamdard")

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.

Last night (9th September) Khan Sahib Maulavi Insha Allah Khan, Hon. Magistrate, breathed his last at the age of 60. He was one of the founders of Urdu journalism and had collected something like a lakh of rupees for the Hejaz Railway. He was the editor of "Watan" which was a weekly paper at first and afterwards became one of the dailies of Lahore. The funeral was accompanied by a large number of persons, including several notable figures of Lahore.—("Bande Mataram").

During the absence of Nasir-ul-Mulk Saiyed Liyaqat Ali, M.A., LL.B., who is accompanying H. H. the Nawab Hamidullah Khan on his European tour, Ali Martabat Rai Bahadur Raja Awadh Narayan Basriya, in charge of Finance and Legal Departments, will act as President of the Legislative Council, Bhopal.—("Jaridae-Bhopal").

ASAF ALI-GANGULI MARRIAGE.

Mr. Asaf Ali and Miss Ganguli were married yesterday (5th instant) at the Grand Hotel, Nainital. Before the performance of the marriage ceremonies Miss Ganguli was duly converted to Islam by Qazi Abrar Husain.—("Bande Mataram").

"Hamdard" learns that the sub-committee of the Indian Academy has suggested that Rs. 500 be awarded to Maulana Safi for writing his "masnavi" which is the translation of some Chinese work and that Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 be awarded to the authors of "Waqar-e-Hayat" and "Shirul-Hind" respectively.

Ahmad Hasnain of Egypt has been elected a member of the Geographical Society of Germany.—("Hamdard").

Ismat Pasha has reached Constantinople to-day (17th August). There will very shortly be a special conference of the ministers to discuss the future policy of Turkey towards Greece where fresh elections have recently taken place.—("Hamdard").

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